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Naked Shells 3 Targets in South Attacks Focus On Saigon Area

SAIGON, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Communist troops pounded 33 targets with rockets or mortar rounds in the South Vietnam capital, the 33rd day of the war zone. The attacks focused on the Saigon area, military spokesmen said today.

The shelling attacks—the most in nine days in the war zone—killed two Americans and wounded others, U.S. communiques reported.

But only small and scattered clashes between allied troops and guerrillas were reported yesterday and today. Spokesmen said allied forces killed at least 100 guerrillas in the actions. American losses in ground fighting are listed as at least one killed and six wounded.

In overnight shelling attacks, communists concentrated on allied positions in the 11 provinces around Saigon. Spokesmen said 21 of the 33 shelling occurred in the Saigon area, the capital. The 33 attacks were the most since 55 were reported Jan. 21.

Communist ground fire yesterday ripped into a U.S. Army light observation helicopter as it flew a mission near the central coast about 25 miles northeast of Saigon. Spokesmen said the aircraft was destroyed and two Americans were wounded.

The American "third phase" troop withdrawal from Vietnam accelerated today when 1,447 marines boarded two Navy transport ships for the northern port of Da Nang for the voyage to California. The third phase of the withdrawal began yesterday when 538 marines sailed from Da Nang. Spokesmen said a total of 3,000 troops will have left the country by Sunday.

American B-52 bombers flew four raids over South Vietnam today, dropping at least 300 tons of bombs on guerrilla concentrations in the Mekong delta and in a small valley.



POSTPRANDIAL PLEASANTY—Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany is tickled by something Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas said on the steps of the Elysée Palace after a lunch given by President Pompidou, right.

Mirages to Libya Won't Exceed 110, France Promises

PARIS, Jan. 30 (AP).—French official sources confirmed today that France will sell Libya more than 100 Mirage war planes, but said the figure will not go over 110. They said talks are continuing on equipment for the planes.

The officials said that Libyan pilots for the planes may be trained in France. They denied, however, that there were any talks about a sale of Mirage fighters to Libya.

Paris Backs Bonn's 'Opening to the East'

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Jan. 30.—President Georges Pompidou today gave German Chancellor Willy Brandt a thumbs up for his policy of "opening to the East." Brandt's backing for a German rapprochement with Eastern Europe and said it was the same policy France had been pursuing for several years.

The French approval of the West German's conversations with Russians, Poles and East Germans came in a toast at a lunch Mr. Pompidou offered Mr. Brandt here two hours after he arrived here for the first time as German Chancellor.

"It was the first of two days of the semi-annual discussions under the Franco-German friendship treaty. Today's 'general' talks included a French outline of France's Middle East policy and the arms sale to Libya, and a Brandt report on Eastern Europe.

"In complete agreement," the French government is in complete agreement with our policy of an opening to the East," said an ebullient Mr. Brandt after lunch. "I am very happy with the talks."

Mr. Pompidou's statement was seen as a French move to silence those voices that were saying that rapprochement between the two Germanys was not in the French interest. Some fears had been expressed that Germany was already economically the giant of Europe even without the East Germans. There was also some feeling that a German *Drang nach Osten* could weaken Western Europe.

"I have heard those thoughts expressed," said Mr. Brandt in an interview published in *Le Monde* today, "and they are not convincing. The two Germanys would be to the benefit of all of Europe and that new members admitted to the Common Market would balance the German strength."

Spokesmen on both sides said today that there were no outstanding major differences between the two countries and the smaller problems—like those over Berlin, financing the European Parliament, joint financing for the Airbus project, development of the Rhine, construction of a nuclear accelerator and instruction of French in Germany—could be worked out.

A German spokesman said that

Israeli Jets Again Buzz Syria Cities Suez Targets Hit; Tanks Wound 3

TEL AVIV, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Low-flying Israeli jets early today buzzed Damascus for the second time in two days and also swooped over four other Syrian cities, setting off multiple supersonic booms.

The flights apparently were in retaliation for the buzzing of Israel's main port of Haifa yesterday afternoon by a Syrian Soviet-made MIG-21 jet fighter, the first Arab aircraft seen over an Israeli city since the June, 1967, six-day war.

In other action today, Israel continued its almost daily raids into Egypt with an attack against military targets in the central and northern sectors of the Suez Canal. A military spokesman said the raid lasted 75 minutes and all Israeli planes returned here safely to base, although Cairo said that Egyptian anti-aircraft fire and jet fighters drove off the invaders.

In another development, three Israeli soldiers were wounded this afternoon when a Syrian tank opened fire on an Israeli position near Nahal Ghezar in the occupied Golan Heights, Israeli sources said.

An hour later, Syrian anti-tank cannons opened fire on another Israeli position in the same area, but without causing casualties, the sources said.

Nixon Proposes \$200 Billion in Budget Monday

By Jan Nugent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI).—President Nixon, citing "economic credibility" as the goal of his administration, will propose a \$200 billion federal budget for the 1971 fiscal year, with defense spending bearing the biggest brunt of the reductions.

This compares with the estimated \$197.3 billion that will be spent in the current 1970 fiscal year. A \$1.6 billion surplus is expected in fiscal 1970.

In fiscal 1971, a \$1.3 billion surplus is projected. This surplus is necessary to re-establish the economy on a steady basis, the President will tell Congress Monday.

To balance this "prudent fiscal policy," the President is expected to hint at some relaxation of the tight money policies that have prevailed this year.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler today confirmed the figures as reported by The Washington Post. "You will note," Mr. Ziegler told reporters, "that the President, through a series of substantial economies, has achieved a budget of \$200.8 billion."

Throughout his economic report, obtained unofficially in advance by The Washington Post, the President endorses "a moderate degree of monetary restraint" that will avoid "the risks of overly long and overly severe" curbs.

U.S. Acknowledges Air Action In North From Time to Time

By Terence Smith

SAIGON, Jan. 30 (UPI).—The United States command acknowledged today that there have been periodic air-to-ground engagements over North Vietnam since the bombing began 15 months ago. The engagements have not been made public because they were considered "insignificant."

A spokesman for the command said such strikes had been made "from time to time," in response to North Vietnamese anti-aircraft fire or missiles.

"We have had incidents that we have not reported because nothing of significance has happened," the spokesman said. "The command considered significant; the spokesman said."

"When an incident involves a loss of aircraft, that is obviously significant and we report it. But if no aircraft has been lost, we decide on the merits. If something unusual happens, we report it. If not, we don't."

"Here in Vietnam," the spokesman continued, "an aircraft coming back with a hole in it is not a significant incident."

The spokesman said he had no idea how many times American aircraft had fired back at North Vietnamese gunners since the bombing of the North was halted on Oct. 31, 1968. "We don't keep a record of it," he said.

But he said that North Vietnamese ground positions frequently fired on the U.S. aircraft that have been making daily reconnaissance runs over the North since the bombing halt.

"Sometimes the American planes are hit and sometimes they aren't," he said. "There is no standard response."

The spokesman made the disclosure in response to questions a few hours after the command announced that American fighter-bombers had attacked an anti-aircraft missile base inside North Vietnam on Wednesday. The attack came in retaliation to North Vietnamese ground fire and surface-to-air missiles which the

Brandt Envoy and Gromyko Hold 'Good, Workable' Talks

MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (UPI).—West German negotiator Egon Bahr today held six hours of "good, workable" talks with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union.

A statement issued by Mr. Bahr, the personal envoy of Chancellor Willy Brandt, also said he will meet Mr. Gromyko again next Tuesday for further negotiations.

"The talks served to deepen understanding of the standpoints of both sides," Mr. Bahr said. "The talks took place in a good, workable atmosphere."

He added that he and Mr. Gromyko examined "all the problems that were raised in the three earlier sessions in December and deepened our understanding of these problems."

Mr. Bahr, who is a state secretary in the chancellor's office and Mr. Brandt's closest adviser, was sent to Moscow with the mission of pulling the talks up from the procedural level to discussion of basic issues.

West German diplomatic sources said Mr. Bahr will spend the weekend preparing his report for Mr. Brandt and dispatching it to Bonn by teletype. Early next week, they said, another session probably will be scheduled to present the chancellor's reply.

With Mr. Bahr in both sessions today was Ambassador Helmut Alldorf, who opened the talks with three sessions held in December.

The central issue under discussion is a proposed treaty renouncing the use of force in relations between the Soviet Union and West Germany.

GE Reaches Accord With Two Unions

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Negotiators for two of the largest of the 13 unions on strike against the General Electric company said today they will recommend acceptance of a tentative agreement to end the 50-day strike to their members.

Spokesman for the International Union of Electrical Workers and the United Electrical Workers at the same time revealed that the proposed contract would add 88 cents an hour to the average paycheck during its 40-month duration.

The IUE is the largest of the striking unions, with 90,000 GE employees as members. The UE has 16,000 members.

Last night negotiators reached tentative agreement on a contract which, if accepted, would return 133,000 striking GE employees to work.

John Shamba, head of the union conference, said the bargaining committees will meet Monday morning and a vote of the members will be taken.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

But More Czech Purges Are Indicated

PRAGUE, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Gustav Husak, the Communist party chief, assured Czechoslovaks today that the party would not "degrade itself" by staging show trials against the nation's progressives.

In a 7,000-word speech to the party's Central Committee, Mr. Husak declared political victory over the leaders of the short-lived liberalization effort here in 1968. He said the progress of the reforms was necessary and clearly indicated that more were on the way.

He declared, however, that the removal of "anti-socialists" from their jobs and the party would not be followed by the return to the police terror of the Stalinist 1950's. He pledged that the party "will not degrade itself to framing show trials, filing trumped-up charges, not even against political opponents."

Mr. Husak, himself jailed from 1951 to 1960 on charges of anti-state activities, reportedly has been under pressure from those

Belgian Car Workers Join Striking Miners

HASSELT, Belgium, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—A rash of strikes in Belgium spread today to the automobile industry, with an estimated 70 percent of the 8,000 workers at Ford's Genk plant near here stopping work.

The 4,000 workers at the General Motors plant at Antwerp will strike on Monday after rejecting the company's proposals for more money. An unofficial strike of 20,000 miners continues to paralyze the coal mines of Limburg Province.

Large Supplies Now Flow Into Biafra

By Jim Hoagland

LAGOS, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Large new shipments of relief food and drugs reached the heart of Nigeria's war-torn Biafra today after the last few days, reliable sources reported.

But it is still not nearly enough to feed the more than one million refugees in the area, these sources said. An unpublished study by the Nigerian Red Cross of food needs in the former Biafran enclave supports this assessment.

This is true despite massive infusions of foreign help for the Nigerian relief program, which continues to be crippled by politics, bureaucracy and complacency, according to a wide variety of sources consulted this week.

Foreign Newsmen Barred

Controversy flared over the extent of the food shortage last week when the foodstuffs were barred from the area by the government's optimistic assertions that the situation was under control.

The government has now barred foreign journalists from visiting the war-affected zone, and Nigerian officials are refusing to see them in Lagos. As a result, there are still conflicting reports on the extent of starvation, and the effectiveness of the efforts to overcome it.

According to sources who visited the former Biafra capital of Owerri and the area around it this week, some progress has been made.

A total of 120 tons of relief food arrived in Owerri during the first three days of the week, a three-fold or fourfold increase over the amount brought in last week.

Six trucks were also driven in. The Nigerian Red Cross team that operates out of Owerri previously had to curtail its feeding program because it had only one truck. Another 40 trucks were delivered to the staging points of Enugu and Port Harcourt, the sources said.

But even these upswings seem to leave the area short of the relief materials it could count on in wartime, when it was a symbol to the world of starvation. Until the final weeks of the civil war,

No Trials, No Police Terror, Husak Pledges

By Alvin Shuster

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Gustav Husak

centrist in the current political spectrum.

Mass arrests and political trials have been feared by liberals since the Soviet-led invasion in August, 1968, which cut short the democratic movement led by Mr. Dubcek, who has since been stripped of his party posts but allowed to serve as ambassador to Turkey.

In his speech, delivered in the Spanish Hall of Erasmian Castle yesterday, and made public today, Mr. Husak denied that "some ultra-conservative forces are pressing me to introduce some sort of a police regime or terror." He insisted the party would rely on political work to win the masses rather than create a mood of fear.

Mr. Husak did not rule out all future trials, however, saying that "administrative measures will be used only where the law has been evidently and probably violated, and nowhere else." Every citizen, he said, "may sleep peacefully, may peacefully with his family, unless he violates the law."

Accredited 4 Security Agents

U.S. Embassy Accepts Blame For Bogus Newsmen in Saigon

By David Hoffman

SAIGON, Jan. 30 (WP).—The U.S. Embassy acknowledged today it was responsible for the blunders that permitted four government security agents to pose as war correspondents here.

Whereas yesterday, U.S. Mission spokesman Edward Savage labeled accreditation of the four agents a military mistake, today he read a statement which in effect reversed the other. It began:

"The American Ambassador to Vietnam (Ellsworth Bunker), as the President's personal representative and by presidential directive, has responsibility for all U.S. information programs, including relations with the American and foreign press in Vietnam. On matters of press accreditation the mission policy is that accreditation

be limited to legitimate members of the information media. . . . It is contrary to that policy to extend accreditation of individuals for any other purpose."

Newsmen discovered earlier "this week that the agents—Americans Howard D. Hethcox and William T. Tucker, and Vietnamese Nguyen Van Kien and Nguyen Van Thien—had camouflaged themselves as correspondents for 'The American University Press.' In that guise, they managed to obtain U.S. military accreditation but not Vietnamese accreditation. The question of whether U.S. military officers sampled with the agents, or were in fact tricked by them, has not been fully answered here.

Action to Be Taken

Today's statement promised that "appropriate disciplinary action" could be taken against those responsible if they could be identified. Yesterday, a U.S. Air Force captain assigned to brief the press said those responsible would be "admonished."

Precisely how the security agents obtained U.S. military press credentials presumably will be learned during the review of accreditation procedures approved by U.S. Ambassador Bunker and directed by U.S. Commanding Gen. Creighton W. Abrams. As a first step in that review, local bureau chiefs were asked to identify all their accredited employees.

The belief is widespread that the agents were employed by the Army's Criminal Investigation Division and that they were dispatched to determine how correspondents obtain news and to plug undesirable leaks. U.S. mission officials disputed that today, but would not do so for attribution.

The case is considered significant because it has illustrated so vividly the mutual contempt and hostility during the review of accreditation procedures approved by U.S. Ambassador Bunker and directed by U.S. Commanding Gen. Creighton W. Abrams. As a first step in that review, local bureau chiefs were asked to identify all their accredited employees.

The helicopter had been searching for the two-man crew of an F-105 fighter-bomber that had been shot down a couple of hours earlier by North Vietnamese ground fire. The helicopter, which carried six men, was shot down by a MIG-21.

Pentagon officials said the downed F-105 was a two-seater version of that fighter-bomber, meaning it was a "wild weasel" aircraft engaged in the secret electronic war to foil Soviet-made surface-to-air (SAM) missiles used in North Vietnam.

Electronic Gadgets

The wild weasel is equipped with all kinds of electronic gadgetry to warn that a SAM has been fired. From instrumentation in the cockpit, the pilot can tell from where the SAM was fired, enabling him to radio reconnaissance planes in his formation how to avoid the missile.

One possibility is that the F-105 dove to avoid the SAM, bringing the plane within easy range of the ground fire which knocked it down. U.S. sources said one of the two crewmen in the F-105 bailed out. The MIG-21 which got the helicopter probably came from a base fairly close to the demilitarized zone. Intelligence sources report that there has been a generally southward movement of North Vietnamese planes since the U.S. called off the bombing of the North effective Nov. 1, 1968.

U.S. policy since the bombing halt has been to authorize continued surveillance of North Vietnamese territory by reconnaissance planes and to permit escorting planes to suppress any firing on the reconnaissance craft.

With North Vietnam off limits, the air war shifted to Laos, where as many as 400 strikes a day are being made to impede the movement of supplies down the Ho Chi Minh Trail to South Vietnam. The Nu Gia Pass, where Wednesday's incidents occurred, is a funnel for the material moving out of North Vietnam.

Nevada Nuclear Test
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—A nuclear test in the 20-kilaton-yield range was conducted today by the Atomic Energy Commission at its Nevada test site—the second this year, the Commission announced.

Soviet Antarctica Base
WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—The U.S. McMurdo base in Antarctica said today the Soviet Union has established a new station on the continent. The station, Leningradskaya, is the sixth Russian base in Antarctica.



Le Duc Tho

Hanoi Envoy To Talks Is Back in Paris

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Jan. 30 (WP).—Le Duc Tho, a leading member of North Vietnam's Politburo, arrived here today, but avoided any suggestion that his recent after a six-month absence signalled a change in Hanoi's policy at the deadlocked peace talks.

The "special adviser" to the North Vietnamese delegation limited his arrival remarks to ritual denunciation of American policy and reiterated willingness to begin "serious negotiations."

Mr. Tho, who arrived by air from Moscow, officially returned to represent North Vietnam at the forthcoming French Communist party congress. However, a lesser figure would normally have been assigned such a task were it not for the peace talks, observers believe.

In the past Mr. Tho's presence in Paris sometimes has signalled major policy changes, such as the secret agreement negotiated in November, 1968, with the United States to end the bombing of North Vietnam in return for starting the four-power peace talks.

Condemns Bombing

But in the more recent past he has been intransigent and it remains to be seen whether this first Paris visit since the death of President Ho Chi Minh in September has changed his attitude.

At the airport Mr. Tho condemned the disputed bombing of North Vietnam by American planes Wednesday, which Washington said was an on-the-spot riposte to a North Vietnamese attack on an unarmed U.S. reconnaissance plane.

Complaining that the bombing "was of an intensity unknown in the past few months," he said "no conclusion can be drawn from this fact except that President Nixon had decided to continue the war and intensify the aggression."

"In Paris the Americans are trying step-by-step to sabotage the peace talks," he said, and wondered "if they want peace or war."

"If Mr. Nixon wants peace and serious negotiations we are ready," he said, "but if he wants to bring pressure to bear on us by force, he will never attain his goal."

"In that field, we will never make any concession," he added, "and it's up to Mr. Nixon to choose."

Nixon to Seek \$600 Million To Expand Safeguard System

(Continued from Page 1)

Ohio area to protect against a Chinese attack.

Military and diplomatic sources say that, after a long review, the Pentagon became convinced that an expansion of Safeguard should proceed because of the continuing buildup of the threat from both the Soviet Union and China. The move would also be designed to increase pressure on Soviet negotiators in the arms control talks to try to come up with a relatively early agreement on limiting strategic weapons.

The Pentagon sent a variety of possible proposals to the White House but urged selection of the package that features both additional protection of Minuteman offensive missiles and a start on a "thin" nationwide defensive screen against the kind of attack that China is expected to be capable of launching in the mid-1970s.

But at a National Security Council meeting within recent days, sources said, arms control officials strenuously raised objections to

starting on the nationwide defense system at this time.

The Russians, they argued, are less worried about Minuteman defense than about a start on a broader national defense system that could conceivably be expanded one day to try to protect many American cities against large-scale Soviet attack.

Even though the Johnson and Nixon administrations have disclaimed any intention to expand Safeguard into a heavy defensive system, the protesting officials pointed out, the system to protect against a Chinese threat would technically be adaptable to heavy expansion merely by adding a lot of short-range anti-ballistic missiles around a number of American cities.

Concern on this score might compel the Russians to build a lot more intercontinental missiles, thus undermining hopes for freeing of offensive systems in the arms talks which are slated to resume April 15 in Vienna. The disarmament officials urged delay on this part of the Safeguard expansion until the talks are further along.

Sikh Victory Spurs Rioting By the Hindus

Protest Chandigarh Award to Punjab

By Sydney H. Schanberg

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30 (NYT).—The government's award of the disputed city of Chandigarh to Punjab State induced a Sikh Punjabi leader today to call off his threat to immolate himself. But it touched off widespread arson and violence in Haryana State, rival claimant for the famous city designed by Le Corbusier. The army was called in tonight to restore order.

Mobs in several places in Haryana attacked and set fire to buses, trains, government offices and the homes of government officials. The police opened fire on some of the crowds and at least six deaths were reported. The army was called up when it appeared the police might prove inadequate.

Yesterday's decision by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government—which sought to end the three-year-old fight for exclusive possession of Chandigarh—gave the city to Sikh-dominated Punjab. But to mollify Hindu-dominated Haryana, the government gave the latter a fertile and prosperous section of southwestern Punjab where cotton and citrus fruit are grown.

Money for New Capital
Also, while Haryana is building a new capital, but in no event for more than five years, it will continue to share Chandigarh with Punjab as a joint capital and the city will remain a union territory administered by the national government—the neutral status it has had since the original Punjab in northwestern India was split into Punjab and Haryana states in late 1966.

New Delhi will give Haryana about \$27 million toward its new capital—half as a gift and half as a loan.

Sant (saint) Fateh Singh, the Sikh leader who had vowed to burn himself to death on Sunday unless Punjab was given unconditional possession of Chandigarh, with no Punjab land going to Haryana, was nevertheless persuaded today to declare the government had paid a heavy price in rich farmland for the right to own Chandigarh.

At about 5:30 p.m. the Sant, who was fasting in the Sikh's sacred Golden Temple in Amritsar as a prelude to the immolation, broke the fast by sipping from a glass of orange juice. But the mood at the Golden Temple was more of relief than joy, most of the Punjab leaders acknowledging that they had paid a heavy price in rich farmland for the right to own Chandigarh.

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BUSY GLAZIER—At Haifa, Israel, children with window frames wait their turn for new glass after a Syrian MIG-21 buzzed the city Thursday night, causing a sonic boom and breaking dozens of windows. Israel retaliated with a similar raid over Damascus.

Egypt Cites Civilian Deaths, Calls for 'Hate Without Limits'

CAIRO, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Four Egyptian civilians, including a woman and her child, were killed in an Israeli air attack today on the northern sector of the Suez Canal near Ismailia, a military spokesman said.

Three soldiers were wounded and taken to the hospital, the spokesman added. He did not say exactly where the casualties occurred.

One civilian was killed and 11 others injured when Israeli jets attacked the Suez area and bombed the Misr Petroleum Co. plant yesterday, the spokesman added. All the casualties were workers at the plant, formerly owned by Shell, he said.

Mohammed Hassanin Heikal, editor of the authoritative newspaper Al-Ahram, today warned that Israel might step up its air activities and said recent strikes on the outskirts of Cairo were only the beginning.

"Hate Without Limits"
Mr. Heikal said he expected the attacks would be a natural escalation of Israel's strikes.

"These attacks will be aimed at extending the battle to the daily life and work of the Egyptian masses and, in addition, hitting vital targets, creating a psychological effect extending the breadth of the Arab world," he said.

"We must be prepared to bear the cost of defending our country and Arab homeland. Our hate for the enemy must be without limits. We must be ready to fight him to a finish and our will to kill him must be without hesitation, he said.

The President will allude to the delicate matter of easing monetary policy only indirectly. "A prudent fiscal policy, avoiding the risks of returning to budget deficits, and a prudent monetary policy, avoiding the risks of overly long and overly severe restraint, offer the best promise," he says.

Proposed spending during fiscal 1971 will total \$3.4 billion, down \$400 million.

The report of the Council of Economic Advisors, attached to the President's message, includes a how to the Milton Friedman school of economic thought, which emphasizes the importance of the money supply. Prof. Friedman is an economist at the University of Chicago.

Instead of relying on interest rates as an indicator of steadiness in the economy, "better results might be obtained" by concentrating on main monetary aggregates, such as the money supply and total bank credit, the council said.

The President will also promise to appoint a commission to study U.S. financial institutions, but contrary to previous reports makes no recommendation for a moratorium on one-bank holding company legislation.

A reply to the council by Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekoa said that attacks on Israel by Jordanian regular and irregular forces had stimulated "counter-measures."

"It is time for the Jordanian government to take stock of the pain and misery it has brought upon so many," Mr. Tekoa said, adding that if Jordan would maintain the cease-fire "there could be an immediate end to bloodshed and suffering."

In another letter replying to a complaint by Lebanese Ambassador Edouard Ghorri about an Israeli attack on a border village, Mr. Tekoa said Arab commando raids from Lebanon have created "an intolerable situation."

According to the report, President Nicolae Ceausescu said the pact did not provide practical measures for a ban on the production of nuclear arms, the destruction of existing stocks and did not guarantee they would not be used in another war. Therefore, he stated, it could not be said the pact gave humanity firm security against an atomic war.

Romania Reportedly Ratifies A-Treaty
BELGRADE, Jan. 30 (AP).—Communist Romania today ratified the non-proliferation pact on nuclear weapons, but with certain reservations, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported from Bucharest.

According to the report, President Nicolae Ceausescu said the pact did not provide practical measures for a ban on the production of nuclear arms, the destruction of existing stocks and did not guarantee they would not be used in another war. Therefore, he stated, it could not be said the pact gave humanity firm security against an atomic war.

Russians Buy Chickens
ROTERDAM, the Netherlands, Jan. 30 (UPI).—The Dutch import-export firm Frikki announced today it had received an order for six million chickens through its Rotterdam, Moscow, office. It was the first time the Soviet Union had placed an order for food from Western Europe, a Frikki spokesman said.

Britain Is Expected to Cancel Sale of 190 Tanks to Libyan

By Alfred Friendly

LONDON, Jan. 30 (WP).—There is a "high probability" that Britain will cancel its proposed sale of 190 tanks to Libya, it was learned from highly placed sources today.

They emphasized that no final decision had been taken, but said they believed the sale would be "politically intolerable" in Britain. Libya's new revolutionary government has avowed the closest political ties to the United Arab Republic and has subscribed to its militant anti-Israel war plans.

The tank deal, involving a reported 190 of Britain's newest heavy models, was concluded last April with the government of King Idris. On his overthrow in a bloodless coup in September, pending British commitments to Libya came under review.

The new "captains' government" has required the summary closing of British military installations in Libya and the withdrawal of British forces. It has also promised to send some of its own soldiers to join the Arab troops on the Suez Canal, facing the Israeli Army.

In a final decision on whether to carry through the tank sale, the British government would have to consider not only the domestic reaction but probably also the attitude of the United States. It is doubtful the United States, in American eyes in the same light as France, which has announced a pending sale of 100 Mirage aircraft to Libya. The French transaction has been viewed with some alarm and deep distaste by the State Department.

British official circles do not express themselves as bitterly, and hold some brief for the French argument that it is better for a Western nation to be arms supplier to Libya than the Soviet Union, to which it would otherwise certainly turn.

Moreover, the British believe, it will take two or three years at a minimum for Libyans to be trained as pilots for the highly sophisticated Mirage, and no less time for the training of the ground crew and training the necessary maintenance and communication crews. Indeed, it is thought the Libyans could not handle as many as 100 of the craft for a decade or more.

Also, it is thought here unlikely striking members should be on Wednesday.

Mr. Shabo said a pre-emptive move would be a mistake. They would accept the committee's proposals.

General Electric's chief factor, John R. Baldwin, called the settlement "expensive" and indicated it will result in price increases. Besides labor costs, competitive pressures.

"The truth is, we may pick up the loss incurred in three (strike) months," Mr. Baldwin said. GE has yet to fourth-quarter earnings.

He said workers will respond as possible if the case are ratified by the unions, agreed with the unions.

Spokesmen for both sides noted that technical difficulties of the ratification process could result in some or all 130,000 workers for an indefinite period of time. And rank-and-file rejection by one or more unions involved could upend agreement altogether.

Of the 88 cents an hour over 40 months, an estimated 10 cents is attributable to fringe benefits, 2 to basic wage and cost-of-living increases.

These wage boosts figure roughly to 23 percent, or 6 percent a year on average over the 43-month period to Oct. 27 of last year to late 1973. This assumes full implementation of the cost-of-living adjustments, which the parties agreed to.

In view of recent settlement other major industries—high as 14 percent on the building trades and rarely under 7 percent expected contract is generally expected as moderate. There is apprehension that some rank-and-file workers will regard it as insufficient.

Railway Dispute
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Secretary of Labor Shirley Weiler said today that the four unions and the railroad strike and lock-out action is days.

A meeting has been called in Washington on Monday at the National Railway Labor Council. The secretary's request last night's breakdown in relations between the unions and the four shippers.

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House Passes Bill Barring Subversives in Defense Work

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI)—House yesterday passed, 374-10, a bill to bar subversives from plants. Civil libertarians said the measure was unconstitutional over the right of an individual to work in defense.

The bill, written by the House Internal Security Committee, the successor to the House Committee on Un-American Activities, authorizes the Secretary of Defense to designate defense facilities subject to provisions of the act. They would be facilities engaged in classified military projects, manufacturing weapons or supporting equipment or important utility and service facilities.

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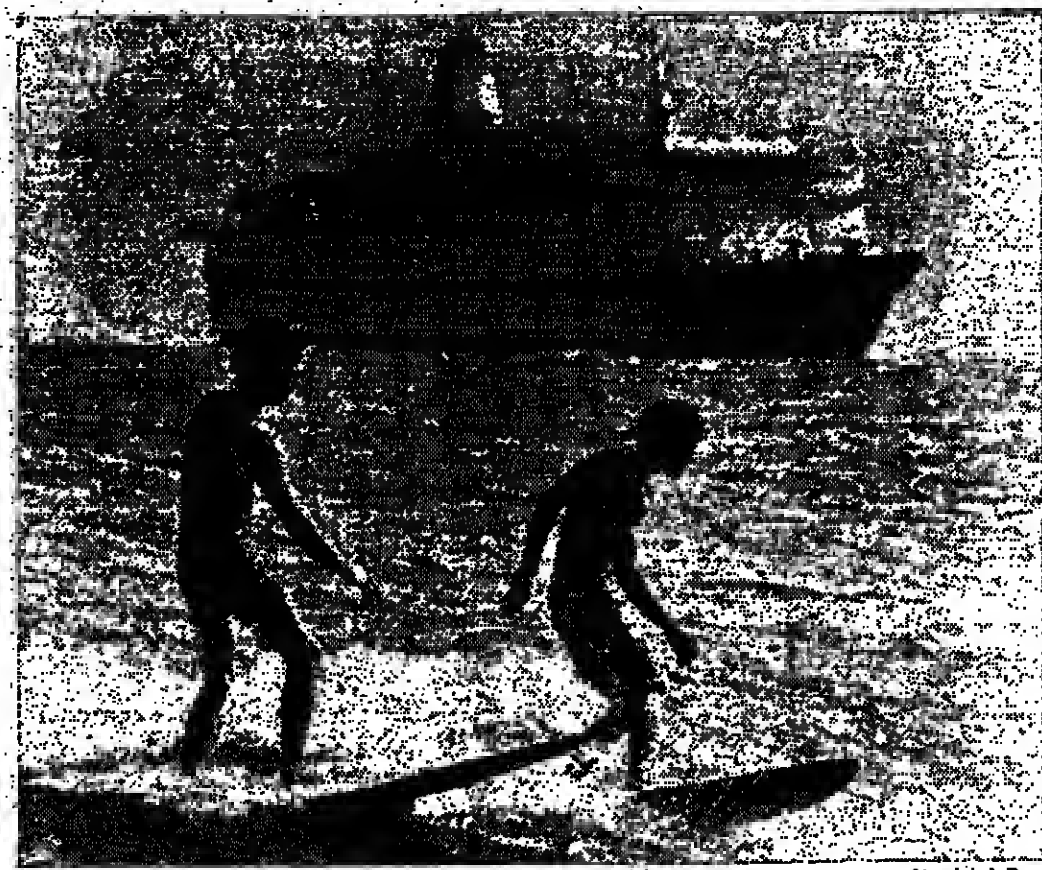
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DON'T MAKE WAVES—Two surfers ride the foam toward shore at Miami Beach as a passenger ship in the background heads for port after a cruise in the Bahamas. Bumpy weather has once again brought out surfers who took a rest during a three-day cold spell.

Carswell Is Called Insensitive To Equal Rights for Women

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI)—G. Harold Carswell, who was named yesterday to the Supreme Court, has been called insensitive to equal rights for women.

"Racism and sexism often go hand in hand," Betty Friedan, author of "The Feminine Mystique" and national president of the National Organization for Women, told the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Miss Friedan and Rep. Patsy T. Mink, D., Hawaii, both opposed Judge Carswell's nomination to the Supreme Court by charging that he has demonstrated a lack of sensitivity to the aspirations of women and Negroes.

They cited his vote denying a rehearing last October of a decision holding that the Martin Marietta Corp. did not violate the Civil Rights Act of 1964 when it refused to consider a woman for employment as an assembly trainee because she was the mother of preschool children.

Both women linked this action to the white supremacy views expressed by the nominee in a 1948 speech. Miss Friedan charged that the two acts indicate insensitivity to "oppressed" groups such as Negroes and women.

Miss Friedan said that the ferment of the current feminist revolution is bringing a number of cases concerning the constitutional rights of women to the Supreme Court. She called the nominee a "sexually backward judge" who would be so insensitive to such issues that he will be inclined to deny high court review of them.

The most pointed attack on Judge Carswell's racial views of the three days' hearings came yesterday when John Lowenthal, a 44-year-old professor of law at Rutgers Law School in Trenton, N.J., charged that the nominee's conduct during a 1964 proceeding "seemed to me consistent with his 1948 views" on race.

Mr. Lowenthal told the committee that he was asked to represent seven civil rights workers who were arrested in 1964 for criminal trespass when they approached some Negroes' quarters in Gadsden County, Fla., to urge them to register to vote.

Although the cases had been removed to federal court, the local judge convicted them anyway and sentenced them to a work gang. Mr. Lowenthal said he presented a petition for a writ of habeas corpus to Judge Carswell.

"He expressed dislike at Northern lawyers—like me—appearing in Florida cases" for civil rights workers, Mr. Lowenthal said. He said that Judge Carswell wished to dismiss the petitions for habeas corpus, but that after Mr. Lowenthal insisted that he had no choice under the law, the judge granted the petitions, then repented all seven cases in the state court.

Public Hearings Ended
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI)—The Senate Judiciary Committee decided today to cut off public hearings into the Supreme Court nomination of Judge Carswell and begin closed-door deliberations on Tuesday.

Chairman James O. Eastland predicted the nomination would be approved at the Tuesday meeting.

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Seale Back At the Trial, And All Purr

CHICAGO, Jan. 30 (UPI)—Black Panther firebrand Bobby Seale came back to the riot conspiracy trial of the "Chicago Seven" yesterday in an appearance sharply contrasting with his last.

Mr. Seale, who shouted so loudly he had to be bound and gagged as a defendant in the trial last fall, testified so softly yesterday he had to be told to speak up.

Mr. Seale was separated from the other defendants about midway in the four-month-old U.S. District Court trial after he repeatedly and loudly demanded permission to represent himself.

Mr. Bobby Seale, who declared a mistrial for Mr. Seale and sentenced him to four years for contempt of court for his courtroom outbursts, addressed him as "Mr. Bobby Seale" in his new role as defense witness.

Mr. Seale and Assistant U.S. Attorney Richard G. Schultz, who clashed repeatedly last fall, exchanged smiles and pleasantries.

The seven men still on trial on charges of conspiring to incite riots during the 1968 Democratic National Convention leaped to their feet with clenched fists raised—the salute of the Panthers and revolutionaries—when Mr. Seale walked into the courtroom.

He testified that prior to coming to Chicago on Aug. 27, 1968, during the height of the violent convention week demonstrations, he had not met and did not know any of the defendants.

The prosecution has contended the defendants were responsible for his trip to Chicago. A government witness testified that several of the defendants suggested, during a pre-convention week strategy session, that Mr. Seale, who is national chairman of the Panthers, would be a good speaker at a rally of anti-war demonstrators in Lincoln Park.

Mr. Seale described coming to the park in the late afternoon and said: "There were cops everywhere... A complete occupation. Pigs (police) were piggyback. This is the way we express things in the ghetto. I sensed a possible threat from policemen who were eyeing me down, giving me dirty looks."

Argentine Convicts De-Crash the Party
CORDOBA, Argentina, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—Officials organized a night-long festival at the local prison to celebrate "Convicts Day."

But when the party ended early yesterday they discovered that two inmates had celebrated by escaping during the merrymaking with the rope made of canvas bags from the prison bakery.

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Mitchell's Use of Wiretaps Restrained in His First Year

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI)—The first public accounting of the Justice Department's wiretapping activities against organized crime, made public yesterday, shows that electronic eavesdropping under the Nixon administration has been limited and restrained.

In his report on the federal government's use of eavesdropping in anti-racketeering investigations in 1969, Attorney General John N. Mitchell disclosed that only 31 electronic surveillances were used last year, in 15 cities.

Most of these were in the investigation of illegal gambling. Six were installed in Newark, N.J., where they were instrumental in the arrests of 55 persons on Dec. 18 on gambling conspiracy charges.

Mitchell Approved Each
The report contained several indications that Mr. Mitchell despite his frequent public statements about the benefits of electronic surveillance, has been using it sparingly and with care.

He stated that he "personally approved each of the reports" applications to judges for authority to use listening devices. Under the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1968, the federal government was given the authority for the first time to use electronic eavesdropping in criminal investigations. The law requires an annual report of all wiretapping, which Mr. Mitchell filed Wednesday with the administrator of the United States courts.

Copies were sent to legislative leaders on Capitol Hill and were made available there.

One indication of efforts to limit invasion of privacy was the high number of wiretaps and the relatively few "bug" or "hidden" microphones that usually prove more violative of privacy because they can be planted in unexpected places and overhear all that goes on.

Of the 31 surveillances, 30 were for wiretaps. In two of these, "bugs" were also planted. Only once was a "bug" used without a wiretap.

According to the records, most of the wires tapped were in homes or apartments, where they were being used for bookmaking. The report shows a high percentage of incriminating interceptions, compared to innocent calls.

One wiretap on a narcotics wholesaler in Washington, D.C., picked up 5,889 calls over a 39-day period. Of these, 5,594 were said to be incriminating. The device resulted in the arrest of 57 persons, one of the most massive roundups of narcotics violators on record.

That wiretap also indicated one reason why wiretapping is used more sparingly than many people have assumed. The cost of maintaining the listening posts around the clock and transcribing the conversations can be high. The Washington wiretap cost the government \$45,554, indicating that the government is probably hampered by finances from attempting pervasive electronic surveillance.

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Hostesses Vow They'll Fasten Seat Belt Too

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Air hostesses have decided to give British Overseas Airways Corp. (BOAC) a bumpy ride over those "fasten your seat belt" signs.

The girls protested that despite the sign flashing during turbulent weather, they still have to go on serving meals and drinks to passengers.

Now about 200 BOAC hostesses and stewards say they will no longer look after passengers during warning periods until the airline comes up with a plan to safeguard them from injury.

"This decision means that we shall abandon all our duties immediately the seat belt signal is flashed. But we will ensure that passengers are strapped in," one hostess said.

Union officials will put the decision before BOAC management representatives.

Racial Incidents Reported at U.S. Base in Germany

HEILBRONN, Germany, Jan. 30 (AP)—A 10 p.m. curfew has been placed on U.S. servicemen stationed in this south German city following a series of racial incidents that left a soldier with serious head injuries.

The fight reportedly occurred on Monday night in an enlisted men's club here. The armed services newspaper Stars and Stripes quoted Col. Vern Joseph, Heilbronn area coordinator, as saying that: "Eight Negroes harassed white soldiers in one of the troop billets."

Eight Negroes, most of whom wore black berets, chased two white soldiers who refused to give one of them a cigarette.

A white officer was struck by a Negro enlisted man at the local snack bar.

I have instituted a thorough investigation to determine if these incidents are related to part of an organized effort at disruption," Col. Joseph said. The curfew will last at least until the investigation is completed.

Symington Scores Secrecy on Some U.S. Obligations
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Sen. Stuart Symington said tonight that, but for government secrecy, the American people would be balked at some of the commitments made by the United States abroad.

The Missouri Democrat, who is in charge of a Senate Foreign Relations Committee inquiry into U.S. commitments overseas, said that this secrecy is behind many of the nation's current problems.

"It is my personal conviction that probably the chief reason the United States faces so many problems today—financial and otherwise—is because of failure in past years of the executive branch to give adequate recognition to the right of the American people to know what is being done with their tax dollars," Sen. Symington said in a speech prepared for the St. Louis Press Club.

"If the American people had known more about the nature and degree of some of these commitments," he said, "I am certain in my own mind they would not have agreed to some of them at the time of inception."

Typhoid Carrier On Ship Is Found
VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Jan. 30 (UPI)—Canadian medical authorities have isolated the typhoid carrier aboard the luxury liner Oronsay, which has been in unofficial quarantine here for 16 days.

However, they refused to release the identity or nationality of the person believed responsible for the typhoid outbreak that has resulted in the hospitalization of 73 of the ship's passengers and crew.

"It's not very nice for anyone to be branded a carrier and we would prefer that other than the person concerned, he—or she—would be the only one to know it," a health official said.

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Cassius Clay Takes On Some Black Hecklers

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Jan. 30 (AP)—"You niggers give me more trouble than the whites!" Cassius Clay shouted to about 100 black militant hecklers.

The group had interrupted the unfrosted weight heavyweight boxing champion's lecture at Muhlenberg College last night

Last Vestige of 'Prague Spring'

Almost exactly two years after Alexander Dubcek became first secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist party, he has "resigned" from that party's Central Committee. Symbolically, his departure from his last party position marks the end of the remarkable period in Czechoslovak history that began when Mr. Dubcek replaced Antonin Novotny.

This symbolism fully matches the unhappy reality shown by the latest Prague purge. That purge removes from power almost all the remaining important figures who had demonstrated genuine enthusiasm for democratic socialism in 1968 and who bowed to the Soviet yoke only after the invasion. Their replacements, notably Premier Lubomir Strougal and new Presidium members Antonin Kappek and Josef Lenart, are men whose fidelity to the Soviet Union was proved at every key point.

Some are already calling the present period Novotnyism without Novotny, but the retrogression that has taken place over the last two years is much greater than such a description implies. True, today as at the end of the Novotny era, Czechoslovakia is again a Soviet satellite and its economy is still a major disaster area. But, under Novotny, Czechoslovakia was not occupied

by Soviet troops, while in the last years of the Novotny period there was far more freedom of public intellectual and artistic discussion and creation than there is now.

In the light of the latest Prague personnel changes, Gustav Husak looks increasingly like an embarrassing anomaly as first secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist party. Except for the aged and enfeebled President, Ludvik Svoboda, he is the sole remaining important figure who can claim to have played a leading and constructive role in the "Prague spring" of 1968. The prestige he gained then helped him to implement last year his allegedly "realistic" program for purging the liberals and restoring full Soviet hegemony over Czechoslovakia.

Now that Mr. Husak has accomplished that task, however, Moscow needs him no longer. There are plenty of enthusiastic and willing collaborators in his Prague posts today with no similar "blemishes" on their records. It would not be too surprising, therefore, if, before 1970 is out, Mr. Husak joined Mr. Dubcek in that comfortable exile represented by a diplomatic post abroad.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Thieu's Army Shifts

President Thieu's replacement of three major tactical commanders in the Mekong Delta brings critically needed changes in the South Vietnamese Army.

Poor leadership has always been the most important reason for poor ARVN performance. It clearly cannot be tolerated any longer in the vital rice-bowl region south of Saigon, where American combat troops have been withdrawn and "Vietnamization" is on trial.

The buildup of North Vietnamese units in the region and the approach of what traditionally has been a period of Communist offensive activity gives additional urgency to army reorganization in the delta at this time. Mr. Thieu has now made a good beginning.

A widespread internal shake-up appears under way. Four of South Vietnam's 44 province chiefs have been replaced and another ten of these key administrative officials, virtually all army officers, reportedly will be shifted in the coming weeks. Moves on this scale may offer Mr. Thieu an opportunity to tighten further his control of the armed forces and the government by placing men loyal to him in posts held by protégés of Vice-President Ky and other junta members.

The precise makeup and influence of the Saigon military junta now is no longer as clear as in the past. In the past, the junta has been a conclave of warlords who have made and broken governments. But Mr. Thieu replaced two inefficient division commanders last year in a move some observers considered one of his most important in office.

A further consolidation of power in President Thieu's hands is indicated, but the

important question is how he will use that power as American forces withdraw. He must push through land reform and other important social and political changes to increase his support in the countryside. But the success of Vietnamization hangs on the efficiency of the armed forces more than on any other single factor. The possibility of a settlement in the Paris negotiations and the survival of the Saigon regime after American withdrawal both depend on the ability to go it alone that the South Vietnamese Army demonstrates this year.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mathématiques Nouvelles

Last December, French spokesmen both here and in Paris indignantly denied a New York Times report that France was selling 50 Mirage fighter planes to Libya.

On Jan. 6, Defense Ministry sources conceded that "ten to 15" Mirages might be involved in a broader commercial transaction with the Libyans. Three days later, Defense Minister Michel Debré confirmed the original report, saying that about 50 planes were involved. Last week, Mr. Debré raised the ante by an additional 30 interceptors and 20 trainer-reconnaissance planes.

Now the word from Paris is that the total Libyan purchase is "closer to 110 than 100" planes. The French government may see some logic in this new math; but in the eyes of much of the French public and of the outside world it is playing a cynically deceptive game with this dangerous deal that is destroying its credibility as well as firing the flames of another war.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Barring of Ashe

It looks like South Africa is now going to be excluded from taking part in the Davis Cup tournament and will be expelled from the International Tennis Federation (over its refusal to admit Arthur Ashe).

Those will be reactions which will come as blows to South Africa. For in that country there is a tendency to give great publicity in the newspapers to every attempt abroad which shows understanding for the apartheid policy, with a result that many South Africans are made to believe that the denunciation of the apartheid policy by world opinion could have been worse. A clear "no" from the sports world might, therefore, be important.

—From *Trouw* (Amsterdam).

Mirage Diplomacy

Washington has kept silent in the expectation of better information, but nevertheless it does not conceal the bitterness caused by the Mirage affair, a bitterness which they are trying not to exaggerate in view of the coming visit of President Pompidou. The reaction is quite different in London, despite

the visit of Prime Minister Wilson to Washington. London actually does not disapprove of the Mirage sale, even more so since Britain is currently negotiating the sale of 200 ultramodern tanks to Tripoli.

—From *Combat* (Paris).

It is hardly surprising that 49 percent of the French people, according to an opinion poll published in *Le Figaro* Thursday, disapprove of the French government's policy in the Middle East.

Polls, of course, are not an infallible guide to right conduct. But it is significant that more than half the French public considered that France should sell arms to no country in the Middle East.

As a member of the four-power talks, France, like Britain, has a heightened responsibility to set an example beyond reproach in contributing to solution of the problems of the Middle East.

The two countries should use whatever influence they have, and in sober truth it is little enough, to work together for agreement in this area.

—From *The Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Jan. 31, 1895

PARIS—Herald readers will be concerned to learn that a shocking collision, resulting in the loss of nearly 400 lives occurred in the North Sea yesterday. The Norddeutscher Lloyd Atlantic liner *Elbe*, while on her way from Bremen to Southampton, was run into by an unknown steamer of about 1,500 tons register, and sank within 20 minutes. Details respecting this sad catastrophe are as yet meager, but as the weather was clear the incident affords another proof of the urgent necessity for revising the rule of the road at sea.

Fifty Years Ago

Jan. 31, 1920

LONDON—Sinn Féin, victorious at the local elections in Ireland today, made use of the power thus placed in its hands and came out in open defiance of the government. Republican chairmen of the councils were everywhere elected. At several places the Sinn Féin flag was run up over the Council Chambers. In Dublin the municipal buildings are next door to the Castle and the flag fluttered all day in full view of the authorities. Sinn Féin chairmen were elected in all the major counties and there is a Roman Catholic mayor in Londonderry.



What Awaits Mr. Rogers

By Anthony Lewis

KANO, Nigeria.—When he sets off shortly on his African trip, Secretary of State Rogers will quickly observe a fundamental truth, obvious enough but nevertheless impressive when seen for oneself: Black Africa is not a homogeneous place but a collection of territories that vary enormously in their qualities and their problems of development.

Consider one fact about one country, Eastern Nigeria, where the struggle for an independent Biafra has just ended, was working toward the goal of universal primary education before the war. But in Kano State, in the north, exactly 5.8 percent of school-age children are now attending primary school.

Underlying those remarkable statistics are immense differences of climate, culture, history and religion.

East-central Nigeria is the heartland of the Ibo, an individualistic people who yearn like Americans for education and economic achievement. Missionaries, who found them congenial, helped to provide schools and converted many of the Ibo to Roman Catholicism. It is a crowded land, the most populous in black Africa, where the bush is crowded with palms and moist undergrowth.

War and Horses

Here in the north, the predominant horses are Moslems. The society is traditionally hierarchical, and the British continued to rule through the emirs. People tend to be slow, dignified, interested in war and horses instead of personal advancement. There is sparse vegetation on the dry land, and the dust of the Sahara blows down in the winter wind known as the Harmattan.

How can anyone be surprised that a country defined as such by artificial colonial boundaries should have difficulty holding itself together when it contains people so diverse. And the obstacles to a continental view, to pan-Africanism, are even greater.

Even for the casual visitor the contrast between the two coasts is striking. In East Africa he notices the perfect weather, the sense of space, some of the most beautiful views on earth. In West Africa he sees people: crowded, noisy, colorful, exciting.

The truth is that much of East Africa is white man's country, which the blacks are now painfully learning to run. The British went there not only to rule but to settle. The great farms are still in the highlands, where the clear, warm days and cool nights are so appealing. Very little was done to educate the Africans. Still today one senses the fragility of African government there, the thin crust of trained personnel behind many an African official or business person stands a white man or an Asian.

More Confident

White men were never interested in trying to farm in a sultry climate like that of southern Nigeria; indeed, they were not allowed by the colonial administration to settle in this country. Modern education began much earlier in West than East Africa, and is built on a character that to the outsider seems gay and more lively; drivers in Lagos use their horns the way Italians like to. The blacks really run this country, without a big Asian commercial class or significant white advice, and they therefore seem more confident in their relationship with Europeans.

Economic differences are equally stark. Just in this area, for example, the prospects for Nigeria are hush because of the oil whose full development has been awaiting the end of the war; but adjoining Nigeria to the northeast is Chad, a great emptiness, mostly desert, whose economic existence depends entirely on subsidy from France—with the expected political consequence of dependence.

Why should William P. Rogers or any other American care about all this anyway? We have got over the feeling of a few years ago that the fate of the world is going to be decided in Africa. The Russians as well as us seem to be downplaying any notion of East-West confrontation in Africa, and a good thing, too.

But if we know now that our more immediate interests lie elsewhere, still there are reasons for us to care about Africa. Perhaps especially as we feel the frustrations of our developed society. For Africa is so large, so relatively empty and so new that it offers a fresh chance to create decent social institutions for the contemporary world.

That is a romantic view, and State Department officials can be romantic. But without visions or tears, an American may understand that he has a long-run interest in an Africa that develops rationally rather than exploding in frustration. Besides, as Mr. Rogers will find, it is so fascinating in its confusions and contradictions.

Lindsay's Big Switch

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—When liberal Republican senators lunched privately here Wednesday with Mayor V. Lindsay of New York, they heard nothing to contradict their growing fear: sooner or later, Lindsay will become a Democrat.

The luncheon, held in the office of Sen. Charles Goodell of New York, dealt more with problems of government than with politics. But Lindsay's few political comments were disconcerting to the liberal senators. Asked whether he would support Gov. Nelson Rockefeller for reelection this year, Lindsay was noncommittal. When senators expressed hope that the mayor would remain a Republican, he would give no assurances whatever.

What, then, were these speculations last November when Lindsay was re-elected mayor is approaching reality; he has very nearly decided he has no future in the Republican party and that his only hope for national office will be as a Democrat. He is now between parties, accounting for the ambiguity of his political remarks Wednesday noon to his fellow liberal Republicans and generally to everybody except his intimates.

Bargaining Powers

Lindsay almost surely will stay between parties through the 1970 election for practical reasons. A switch to the Democrats now would diminish his bargaining powers in the forthcoming session with the Republican governor and Republican legislature in Albany.

It also would interfere with his intention to back Goodell for the Senate this year. Furthermore, as a Democrat, Lindsay would be under pressure to make a 1970 senator, either of which could lead to political destruction so soon after his rugged mayoral campaign.

But if Lindsay is not yet a Democrat, he really is not yet a Republican (except in party registration). His appointment of Robert Morgenthau, ousted by President Nixon as U.S. attorney in New York City, as deputy mayor typifies the far deeper Democratic tone of Lindsay's new administration. Lindsay would be delighted to see Democrat Morgenthau beat Republican Rockefeller for governor.

Whether that Lindsay bid comes against Mr. Nixon in 1972 will depend on his assessment of the political climate over the next two years or so—that is, his determination of whether the counter-reaction has begun. But without encouragement from Lindsay, the Democratic party's door has been swinging open for him with surprising speed since his re-election Nov. 4.

For instance, Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma, Democratic national chairman, met secretly with Lindsay over cocktails in New York City on Jan. 21. Nobody else knows just what was discussed. But it is no secret in Washington that Harris, depressed by the lackluster quality of the present Democratic presidential hopefuls, is casting covetous eyes toward the Lindsay charisma.

On the other side, liberal Republicans headed by Goodell are pleading with Lindsay to stay a Republican and work for a more liberal party. They are fighting a losing battle. Indeed, that luncheon here on Wednesday might have been one of Lindsay's last political meetings with fellow Republicans.

Letters

Bohlen Replies to Review

It is not entirely clear to me what Mr. Richard J. Bohlen was reviewing in his article in *Book World* and the *International Herald Tribune* on Jan. 15. He appears to have been more concerned with his own indictment of 35 years of American foreign policy than with an accurate description of my book, "The Transformation of American Foreign Policy."

The book, based on three lectures given at Columbia University in the spring of 1969, deals only with certain limited aspects of the transformation of America's role in the postwar world, most notably with regard to Soviet-American relations; as stated at the outset, it is "of necessity more a summary of selected views and items than a history of the period." Not only does Mr. Bohlen's review go far beyond the scope of the book, but seriously mutilates its contents. For those who may not have read the book, I feel it necessary to point out some of the inaccuracies and distortions.

Mr. Bohlen starts off, in the first sentence, by so abbreviating the quotation of remarks made to me by Earl Radek in 1944 as to deprive it of any point. Mr. Bohlen confuses himself to Radek's first sentence: "You Westerners will never understand Bolshevism." However, Radek continued: "You consider Bolshevism as a hot bath whose temperature can be raised and lowered to suit the taste of the bathers. This is not true. You are either 100 percent in the bath and 100 percent for it, or you are 100 percent outside and 100 percent against it."

It is clear that Radek was asserting the uncompromising nature of Bolshevik doctrine; the omission makes any reference to him meaningless.

Elsewhere, Mr. Bohlen erroneously asserts that I believe the article by Jacques Duclos and Stalin's election speech in 1946 to be "the authentic statements about the role of the cold war." As is clear from the context, the reference is to the "origins" of the cold war in point of time, not its causes—the article and speech being symptoms of the revival by the Soviet government, at the end of the war, of the rigid ideological stance referred to by Radek.

Numerous other remarks are quoted out of context; thus a glance at the book suffices to show that the initial "critical attitude"

of the United States toward Soviet government derives not from the reader of Mr. Bohlen's review but from the reader of Mr. Bohlen's review. He appears to have been more concerned with his own indictment of 35 years of American foreign policy than with an accurate description of my book, "The Transformation of American Foreign Policy."

Mr. Bohlen here overlooks whole sections of the book, attempts to deal with the plausibility and slippery subject of the relationship of ideology to policy as well as such statements as "when Soviet national and logical considerations come into conflict, the national takes precedence." Apparently on the basis of my view that the United States needs a military budget, Mr. Bohlen supposes that I see the government as any which way, "scarcely committed, more or less, to increasing military power." I would propose to destroy it with a bomb. To attribute views to me may be convenient for Mr. Bohlen to refute; but they appear nowhere in my book.

The above list of Mr. Bohlen's inaccuracies and misrepresentations is scarcely complete, nor is it able to deal adequately with the larger issues he raises. To mention only one, it is certainly possible to see the justifiability or wisdom of Mr. Bohlen's reference to any notion of Soviet territory, "but would, more accurately, be defined as a limited wartime incursion into territories not in the Soviet Union at the time of the war. However, the notion of permanent American relations, as Mr. Bohlen implies, is not bad by the facts.

After reviewing the rest of the reasons for the American intervention in Siberia, Mr. Bohlen sufficiently clear to write to Roosevelt in November in which he specifically referred to the Soviet Union on behalf of the Soviet Union out of the Siberian intervention.

CHARLES E. BOHLEN
Washington.

Surprise Map

It was no small surprise to me in the *Herald Tribune* (Jan. 27), that a map of the Korean peninsula was a quarter of a century out of date. The names "Keijo" and "Gensan" in Japanese were used during the Japanese annexation of Korea, 1910-1945. Since the end of World War II they have been Seoul and Wonsan, respectively. Naturally, I don't expect you to have an expert on this matter on your editorial staff. (I am a Korean, incidentally.) The concern, however, is the *Tribune's* integrity. Such slight oversights may somehow reflect upon the reliability of the content of your proud publication.

WON YONG JI.
Geneva.
We are brushing—and cleaning out some quarter-century-old files.

prove and regulate them if they stop dying. Your hearts are not appreciated, less understood, in black Gen. Gowon and Col. Ojukwu have been elected in the north, but they are Africans first. Nigeria finally ends this way will see for yourself what the general will take in it up the mess. He will not because it is not the way the African to hurry. You don't operate the way you do. Gowon will mop up in a way, there is nothing you or write to change his mind or'd better believe it."

My friend's words were discouraging. I had heard on U.S. radio in a long time. And face of Gen. Gowon's report I believe it all.

MEG WHITTELY WHITTELY
(Former UN correspondent)
London.

No Hurry in Nigeria

The current flap in the Western press about Gen. Gowon and his handling of Biafran relief supplies brings to mind a conversation I had with a high-ranking African diplomat at the United Nations not long ago. The war in Nigeria, although never officially recognized, was nonetheless the subject of endless discussion at the bar in the Delegates' Lounge.

This particular afternoon in the midst of such a discussion, a friend and highly respected senior diplomat from an emerging nation which I shall not name (it was not Nigeria) broke in. He had obviously read and disapproved of a piece I had written titled "Execution of the Biafrans." We went on about the war and he referred to my remarks about "needless starvation" and the like. Finally, he took my arm and said: "My dear young lady. We are talking about Africa. Not the United States, Siberia or even India. We are talking about Africa. In Africa, people have been dying of famine, disease and tribal warfare for centuries, and they will continue to do so until we ourselves im-

prove and regulate them if they stop dying. Your hearts are not appreciated, less understood, in black Gen. Gowon and Col. Ojukwu have been elected in the north, but they are Africans first. Nigeria finally ends this way will see for yourself what the general will take in it up the mess. He will not because it is not the way the African to hurry. You don't operate the way you do. Gowon will mop up in a way, there is nothing you or write to change his mind or'd better believe it."

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Balls o' Fur

Apocryph of "State of the Union" (Jan. 26), we have news for you. (As we do for you, this news may be construed as a letter.)

One recent night our plug-in radio went dead, quite gone in a cloud of scent, to be burned-out motors. A friend rushed off to a repair in Nice. The conversation, told later, purged along his repeating, "The radio was not this radio belongs to an ex lady. Tell me, does she own it? Friend, slightly startled, yes, she does."

"And do the cats sit on this because they like the warmth?" "Come to think of it, it is 'Why?'"

"Monseigneur, regard this. It is stuffed with cat hair, as insulation. All was over fried. *Hélas*, it is only to away."

"The garbage can?" "Oui, Monseigneur."

Well, that's the only ever heard of that product overnight because it couldn't up a fur ball.

VIRGINIA CHAN
St. Paul, France.

Obituaries

Liddell Hart, Military Writer, Dead in England at 74

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Sir Basil Liddell Hart, 74, one of the world's leading military writers, died yesterday in London. He was a member of the Order of Merit, whose basic ideas of warfare were adopted by the British Army in its 1940 blitzkrieg campaign in France, died yesterday in London. He was a member of the Order of Merit, whose basic ideas of warfare were adopted by the British Army in its 1940 blitzkrieg campaign in France, died yesterday in London.

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Sir Basil Liddell Hart

Socialist Discord Endangers Attempt at Italian Coalition

ROME, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—Divisions in the Socialist party today held up efforts to form a new four-party coalition government, aimed at solving Italy's current political crisis.

But it also became clear that Premier Mariano Rumor's Christian Democrat government will have to resign at the end of next week even if the coalition talks fail.

The Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans have been trying for several weeks to agree on conditions for a new ruling alliance to replace Mr. Rumor's seven-month-old minority government.

Negotiations reached a crucial point on Wednesday when the four party secretaries came to a basic agreement and agreed their findings to their party executives.

The Christian Democrat and Social Democrat executives have given the go-ahead for formal coalition talks to start, but the Socialist executive referred the question to a central committee meeting summoned for next Tuesday.

The move was a result of internal pressure by left-wingers opposed to a four-party coalition. Premier Rumor's cabinet had been expected to resign by the end of this month, but now it will stay in office until late next week, when the situation should finally be clear.

New Border Clash With Honduras And El Salvador

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 30 (AP)—Hostilities broke out again between Honduras and El Salvador yesterday with both sides claiming the other started the shooting. There were no immediate reports of deaths or injuries in the renewed fighting which had led to a 100-hour undeclared war between the two Central American countries last July.

But the first definite result was the suspension of peace talks now being held between the two in Costa Rica. The July clash erupted over a series of soccer matches between the countries. At least 2,000 persons were killed then.

El Salvador claimed Honduran planes violated Salvadoran airspace and that Honduran troops and armed civilians crossed the ill-defined border but were repulsed by Salvadoran troops in a three-hour battle.

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Lesotho in State of Crisis Following Close Election

MASERU, Lesotho, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—The Lesotho government today declared a state of emergency in this mountainous kingdom, suspended the constitution and arrested the chief opposition leader. A dusk-to-dawn curfew was later imposed.

Prime Minister Chief Leabana Jonathan's crisis moves came within hours of a claim that the opposition leader, Ntsu Mokhehle, a fiery pan-Africanist, had won the first general election held in independent Lesotho—British Basutoland—since 1966.

The election was seen as crucial in terms of the political balance in southern Africa. An opposition victory could turn Lesotho away from Chief Jonathan's policy of cooperation and co-existence with South Africa onto a search for greater economic independence from the white-ruled republic that surrounds it.

The South African pro-government newspaper Die Vaderland said in a recent report that a victory for Mr. Mokhehle would mean the people of Lesotho had chosen to live in amity with South Africa.

Maseru, the capital, was quiet tonight as the curfew came into force at 6 p.m. local time, but the election was seen as crucial in terms of the political balance in southern Africa.

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JAILED—Ntsu Mokhehle, Lesotho opposition leader.

Vatican Reaffirms Insistence On Celibacy in Priesthood

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 30 (AP)—A French cardinal and leading Vatican spokesman said today there would be no loosening of the ban on marriage for Roman Catholic priests. He strongly criticized Dutch bishops and priests for their liberal approach to the issue of celibacy.

In an article in the Vatican daily L'Osservatore Romano, French Cardinal Danielou accused Dutch liberals of trying to belittle papal authority and of exploiting the celibacy issue.

It was the first time the Vatican openly attacked the Dutch bishops since they voted support for a national assembly of priests and lay people, which recommended that priests be allowed to marry.

The attack dealt a blow to clerics who had hoped that the cautious attitude the Vatican showed in the past few weeks might mean a willingness to give some consideration to the Dutch recommendations.

The cardinal-theologian, a conservative, accused the Dutch National Pastoral Council of Priests and Lay People of "lying" and "distorting" facts.

"Clergy members are wrapping the issue into a kind of cloud of dust," he said. "What they want to hit by means of it is the authority of the supreme pontiff."

Cardinal Danielou said "small pressure groups" and "teachers of falsehood" were at work.

The attack cast uncertainty over a trip that Holland's Cardinal Alfrink announced he planned to make to Rome to present the Dutch case to the pope.

The French Jesuit theologian, who was thought of as being a liberal in the early 1960s, was made a cardinal by Pope Paul VI in May of last year.

"It is not by chance," the cardinal wrote, that the no-sex rule for priests was challenged most conspicuously in Holland where "the reality of the Eucharist" is repudiated, and "the authority of the supreme pontiff" is in general the divine institutions of hierarchy is questioned.

He added, "What lies at the bottom of all the campaigns which come one after the other is, after all, the aversion to the authority of Rome. . . . Rome will not let herself be unbalanced."

The cardinal's insistence on church authority seemed to question the capacity of Dutch bishops to command the loyalty of Catholics in their dioceses.

He said Holland was part of "the Atlantic territories" where a crisis of faith and spiritual life is under way.

This was a thinly veiled reference to Canada and the United States, where many clerics, including bishops, have spoken up in favor of the Dutch hopes on celibacy.

Ulster Orders Bar Curfew to Cool Tempers

Government Fears Renewed Violence

BELFAST, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—A drinkers' curfew has been imposed here this weekend to stave off further Protestant-Catholic clashes. All taverns and clubs have been ordered to close at 8:30 p.m.—90 minutes earlier than usual—tonight and tomorrow.

Taverns in Northern Ireland do not open at all on Sundays. The Northern Ireland Security Committee decided yesterday to impose the curfew on the city after five successive nights of trouble among groups of Protestant extremists, Catholics and British troops.

Similar restrictions were imposed in this hard-drinking city in October last year after a serious outbreak of shooting in the Protestant Shankill Road district.

Earlier reports mistakenly said the security committee had decided to impose a weekend-long liquor ban in the city. In fact, the curfew will mean taverns will close only 90 minutes earlier than usual in an attempt to prevent drink-infused quarrels that frequently touch off major disturbances among Protestant and Catholic feuding militants.

Sullen Peace: Ever since the riots of August and October, when order had to be restored at gunpoint by the British Army, a sullen peace has reigned. Now the old grievances seem to be bubbling up once more.

Catholics, outnumbered 2-1 by Northern Ireland's million Protestants, are still demanding civil rights reforms.

The more fanatical Protestants, many of them from poorer sections of the community, consider their positions are being eroded by the advancement of Catholics in employment and housing.

One reform that seriously upset Protestant extremists was last October's decision to disarm the Royal Ulster Constabulary and abolish the "B-special" police reservists. Both these forces had widely been dubbed as pro-Protestant.

In Londonderry, today, a British Army patrol narrowly escaped injury when a fire-bomb exploded near their jeep. United Press International reported, Army officials said assailants tossed the bomb as the jeep cruised near the Catholic Bogside area, focal point of last August's rioting. The bomb exploded in the street and no one was injured, they said.

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Art in Paris A Long Look at Monet

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Jan. 30.—There is, of course, a Rouen cathedral, shimmering in the sunlight, a red sun setting on the blue

banks of the Thames, each brush stroke seemingly set down at random, and three studies of Monet's waterily pond, reflecting the changing light in the sky.

There is a large winter landscape where shadows glow in the refracted light and where the snowy stillness is bound into a timeless spell. Nothing realistic in the treatment, nothing studious—and yet the broad brush has recorded the deep illusion of being and the landscape comes at one like a gust of sharp winter air.

These are among the 50 paintings by Claude Monet—48 of them from private collections not normally on view to the public—which are on exhibition at the Durand-Ruel Gallery, 37, Avenue de Friedland, until Feb. 28.

The exhibition celebrates what is almost a private anniversary: one hundred years ago (September 1870) Monet fled to London after the debacle of the Franco-Prussian war. There he met Durand-Ruel, his future dealer and the founder of the gallery.

The Progression

The works on display were painted between 1864, when the artist was 24 years old, and 1918, when he was 78 and his sight was beginning to fail. Consequently they give a good idea of how his work progressed from the well-wrought, somewhat heavier paintings of the early years, through the really splendid works of the 1870s when he attained full and original mastery of light and color, and on into our own century.

Practically all the paintings in this show bear the stamp of the painter's strong assurance and enthusiasm. It is this enthusiasm that catches one up, time and again, and draws one into the picture. Primarily it is an enthusiasm for nature which Monet saw neither as the dark, tormented, tragic queen of some of the romantics, nor as the elegant but somewhat lifeless *dame de la haute-bourgeoisie* of the more academic painters. Instead he saw it as a quasi-miraculous phenomenon, shimmering with an intimate, inward light which he spent his life recording with



"The Snow Effect Near Honfleur," painted by Monet around 1870.

the powerful devotion of a lover.

He was a painter of nature above all—the people in his canvases are passing silhouettes, moving features in the landscape. He is not concerned with the tragedy of man's mortality, but rather with the "immortality" of change.

Whether he painted a snow-

scape near Honfleur, or a river glimpsed through trees, or haystacks in the perpetual milky light of the Ile-de-France region, he reached beyond himself in defining the special lyrical joy of the hour and transcending both past and future until what remains on the canvas is the briefest, favored moment caught up into eternity.

It is this lyrical, untragic aspect of his work that makes it remote from the preoccupations of artists today and in fact from the outlook of much of the public. Yet it is by no means "old-fashioned," for in any age Monet should rank among those of whom one cannot help saying: this is a real painter.

Art in London On View: Polish Art, Rodin Sculptures

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Royal Academy is currently mounting a winter exhibition of major importance. This year it is of about 500 items, and entitled "1000 Years of Art in Poland." Now it must be observed that it is art in Poland, not Polish art; so that a great deal of the most interesting exhibits here are of foreign origin—the Jagiellonian tapestries, for example, were all woven in Brussels; the bishop's mitre of Thomas Strzemiński was almost certainly fashioned in Italy; the best 18th-century

something uniquely Polish, with wings attached to the backplate which added immeasurably to the terror induced in the enemy, both by its appearance and by the wailing sound it made.

Polish glass of the 18th century was also very beautiful, and from time to time rivaled even that of the more famous Bohemian factories—especially that from Lubecow. After the 18th century, however, judging by the exhibits in this show, the quality of Polish art seems to trail off. This is, of course, understandable in view of Poland's subsequent stormy history. And certainly we should be grateful to the Polish government for allowing so many treasures to leave the homeland, the last time that many of the more fragile items will be allowed to do so.

Art Market

The Popular Image

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Jan. 30.—One of the fascinating aspects of the salerooms is that, every now and then, they focus attention on certain kinds of art seldom found in museums or exhibitions. For example, 35 lots of so-called "popular images" will be sold Monday by five associated auctioneers—Etienné Lambert, Jean Morelle, Paul Renaud and Louis-Raymond Dausy—assisted by the expert Faule Calais.

This sale will reveal, even to the most casual observer, the unsuspected wealth of prints made from the late Middle Ages on for the humbler classes of society.

One often thinks of European peasants and craftsmen of past centuries as crushed by the pressures of everyday needs and as totally indifferent to art. They were not. But their artistic sense was different from that of their contemporaries. And of course, their financial possibilities were limited. Woodblock engraving, often made by their peers, provided them with appealing images that they could afford. To print images on cheap paper was not costly and to color them by hand with homemade dyes, commonly used for fabrics, was easy. During the Middle Ages, the so-called *inconnus*, in black and white, had met the popular demand. Little by little they were replaced by colored images to the point of totally eliminating the former by the 17th century.

There are few popular prints left that date from the 16th. But there are many from the 18th century to tell us what interested the peasants and the lower-middle classes. They wanted religious images in considerable number: crucifixions, the Virgin Mary and saints.

The artists who made these images often came from the peasant milieu. They had only a superficial notion of the art conventions. The true contemporary aesthetics and sophisticated inventions that are sometimes surprising. There is a crucifixion in the sale with Christ nailed to a turquoise blue cross of almost Oriental design. It has a singular poetic charm.

Yet religious imagery was only a small part of it all. Those who bought the prints wanted to see their own crafts depicted. A delightful set of 12 little silhouettes on a single page shows sellers of various kinds of fruits—it is in the Monday sale. Although it is as late as the mid-18th century, it is many centuries older in feeling: the country folks didn't know what it meant to be moving with the times.

They also loved proverbs, anecdotes and puzzles and liked to see them illustrated. The first comic strips, sometimes very close to ours, were produced in this way. Some prints are halfway between Dostoevsky

Rousseau and Dali. One of the early 19th-century black and white prints in the sale shows a party of men and women (in petticoats) sitting bolt upright on the branches of a tree. Onlookers standing underneath gaze at them stiffly. A powerful sense of rhythm inspired the peasant artist, who thus produced a fantastic image not so far removed from the art of Blake.

Naturally, prices for this sort of art have risen during the past ten years. The growing trend toward the archaic and folk art, coupled with the sudden popularity of country houses, explains the new favor such prints enjoy. And there is a surprising but unmistakable similarity between the favorite colors of the folk engraving (acid almond greens, deep mauves, bright oranges) and the modern palette. Even so, bids will range on the average, between \$20 and \$100—very moderate prices. Such prices do not really correspond to the exceeding rarity of some of the sale items.

Ironically enough, these prints, which were turned out by the thousands to be sold by peddlers in the wintertime, have survived in very small numbers. They were not meant to. People stuck them on walls, handled them with dirty fingers. There is no record of the number of prints issued or of successive editions, as is the case with highbrow art. Thus there is almost no way of saying whether or not a given image is unique. Quite a few of them in this sale were new to a collector of old standing. He couldn't remember an auction where so many had been offered at one time in the past four or five years.

It may be even longer before another such sale takes place.

At the Hayward Gallery is a titanic exhibition of the work of Rodin organized by the Arts Council of Great Britain and the Association Française d'Action Artistique. It is difficult to write about the work of this giant, for the vast Hayward Gallery has taken on the aspect of a god's workshop, with here a finished torso, there a hand, here a giant fist encompassing a pair of lovers, there the flayed torso of Marquis. And upon the walls many drawings, some no more than shorthand annotations, aide-memoires to further creations; others of such intermediary and beauty that they fairly take one's breath away.

And what dominates this exhibition of more than 200 works? The monument to the other colossal of 19th-century France, Honoré de Balzac. It has always been my suspicion, seeing it in the garden of the Hôtel Biron, that this bronze giant was one of the masterworks of French sculpture. Translated to the باشلی interior of the Hayward, it becomes the gallery like a veritable act of God. It is, in effect, the greatest European sculpture since the death of Michelangelo.

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Around the Paris Galleries

Manesier, Galerie de France, 3, Faubourg Saint-Honoré, to April 5.
The abstractions of Alfred Manesier always seem to have some sort of connection, however tenuous, with the forms of nature. This big exhibition includes some 40 paintings and 30 wash-drawings, the latter, done with a loose and easy hand, sometimes seem to be studies of the gnarled trunks of olive trees. The oils, some on very large surfaces, go from projections of the smaller beauties of nature such as lobes or the front on a window-pane, to a quasi-fauvist extrapolation on Monet in the treatment of a sailing port at dusk ("Fort le Sot"). Manesier by temperament strives towards a center in a centrifugal age.

Rencontre Yugoslave, Théâtre de la Cité Universitaire, 21, Boulevard Jourdan, to Feb. 4. Here is a show that keeps peculiar hours: 11:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 5:30 to 9:30 p.m. Some 80 works by 41 Yugoslav painters and engravers give one a good idea of the great formal variety of work being done in that country. Nearly all of the formal and technical novelties that are to be seen in Paris galleries have also been tried by Yugoslav artists. In fact as in Paris too, the balance on the whole seems to be heavier on the formal side. After this first panoramic view one would like to see more works by just a few artists.

Les Peintres Témoins de Leur Temps: Le Réve, Musée Galliera, 10, Avenue Pierre Ier de Serbie, to March 1. Works by over 80 painters and sculptors grouped rather loosely around a theme proposed by the organizing committee. This year's subject: "Le Réve." The connection is fact very loose and, if anything, it distracts one from the actual content of the works displayed. A number of artists chosen to handle the subject are predictable surrealists and there are quite a few two- and three-dimensional nudes. One painter (Gale) chose to handle the subject with a fresh if anecdotal touch of humor. On the whole, style is quite varied but is very daring.

Hooper, Galerie de l'Art, 1, Avenue de Messine, Feb. 28.
A first show by Welsh Hooper, 45, who has a painting in Paris for 12 years, reveals a restrained and formal style, abstract and schematically suggestive.

Colombino, Galerie L'Art, 14, Rue Saint-Louis-en-l'Île, to Feb. 7.
Paraguayan Colombino, who has been in Paris for 12 years, reveals a restrained and formal style, abstract and schematically suggestive.

Bernstein in London
Leonard Bernstein made only London appearance at Royal Albert Hall on the Verdi Requiem at London Symphony Orchestra and soloists: Marina, Josephine Veasey, Franco and Ruggero Raimondi.

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**Japan Breaks Record
for Payments Surplus**

By Philip Shabecoff

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (NYT).—Japan's record surplus of \$2.28 billion in its international payments balance in 1969, the government reported today, was the first time in Japanese history that the balance-of-payments surplus had topped the \$2 billion mark.

**Japanese Let
\$1.5-Billion Dollar
Contract**

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—A consortium of seven leading Japanese firms today signed a contract worth more than \$1 billion to build a new steel mill in the state of New South Wales, Australia, it was announced.

The consortium spokesman claimed the contract was the world's biggest for a single company.

Under the new contract, a fourth Japanese firm, the Yawata Iron & Steel Co., will join the consortium to build a total of 113 million tons of steel over 15 years after the first contract.

The three previous contracts were for 100 million tons of steel, 150 million tons of steel and 150 million tons of steel.

The spokesman added that the new contract would be worth \$1.5 billion.

Uranium Concentrates
MONTREAL, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Uranium Mines Ltd. said today it had concluded a 10-year contract for the sale of 3.5 million pounds of uranium concentrates to Tokyo Electric Co.

The price per pound was not disclosed, but Stephen B. Roman, chairman, told the annual meeting of the company that the contract was worth more than \$50 million.

He said the company's uranium reserves will begin in 1974 from its mines at Elliot Lake, Ontario.

Japan's Auto Exports
limb by 40 percent
NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Japan's motor vehicle industry exports in 1969 by 40 percent to an all-time high of \$8,000 million, the Japan Automobile Industry Association said yesterday.

The association said the market in the United States remained the largest with 337,228 vehicles, followed by Southeast Asia with 118,318, Africa 93,320 and Europe 97,000.

The value of the exports was \$3.5 billion, a 40.6 percent increase over 1968, the association said.

Iceland Joins EFTA
GENEVA, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—All eight member governments of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) have informed the organization's headquarters here of their approval of Iceland's accession to the group, it was announced today.

The accession of Iceland, which has been a member since March 1, 1970, was announced today.



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**PEOPLE IN
BUSINESS**

Virginia-based McGough, Marshall & McMillan, architects, engineers and planners, are opening an office in Athens, to be managed by C. W. Gilliam, previously stationed in Rome.

Ladislav von Hoffman of West Germany has been named vice-president of the International Finance Corp., a World Bank affiliate, succeeding James S. Raj of India, who is leaving the IFC to become managing director of an investment banking firm in India.

Philip Petroleum Co., Europe-Africa has established a new London branch, at which C. J. Sims, president, is taking up headquarters. The new branch office is from the firm's Brussels office, various management operations including exploration, production, and transport services, plus the legal, treasury and comptroller activities for both branches.

Chairman Armand de Vogt of Cie. Saint Gobain has confirmed that he will give up his St. Gobain post in June, to be succeeded by Roger Martin, chairman of Pont-A-Mousson.

Year's Net Cut by Two-Thirds**Chrysler Reports Loss
In the Fourth Quarter**

DETROIT, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Chrysler Corp., third largest auto manufacturer in the United States, today reported a whopping decline in 1969 profits: From \$290.7 million in 1968 to \$88.8 million last year.

The company surprised financial analysts with a fourth-quarter loss of \$4.4 million. Most analysts had estimated small earnings in the period. The loss compares with a profit of \$12.8 million reported in the 1968 quarter.

Revenues for the year trailed slightly, falling to \$7.1 billion from 1968's total of \$7.4 billion.

On a per-share basis, last year's profit worked out to \$1.87 compared to the \$2.23 in 1968.

Prior to today's report, the company had announced production cuts, layoffs among both blue and white collar workers and some executive shifts.

The company had reported an 87 percent cut in third-quarter profits, but this was partially explained by the fact that that quarter—comprising model changeover time—is a slow one for the auto industry.

Continental Oil
NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (NYT).—Continental Oil Co. reported a 24 percent drop in 1969 profits. The company said its net income was \$144.4 million, or \$2.77 a share, compared with \$150 million, or \$2.88 a share, in 1968.

The 1969 results did not include a special gain of \$10.7 million, or 21 cents a share from the sale of refining and marketing interests in Panama last August. Gross revenue for 1969 was a record \$2.6 billion, compared with \$2.44 billion in 1968.

On the basis of previously reported figures, Continental's net income in the fourth quarter of

1969 apparently declined 12 percent to \$94.8 million, or 66 cents a share, from \$30.3 million, or 75 cents a share, in the 1968 period.

Commenting on the company's results, John G. McLean, president, said: "Earnings from the company's Eastern Hemisphere petroleum divisions increased but these gains were more than offset by impairment in the coal and chemical divisions, and by increased corporate expenses due primarily to higher interest charges on borrowing."

International Paper
NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (Special).—International Paper, the world's largest paper maker, showed a 26 percent drop in net income for 1969 to \$51.9 million, from \$70 million the previous year, attributable to the inclusion of results from recently acquired properties of British Petroleum.

The 1969 net earnings are equivalent to \$2.28 a share, on more shares outstanding, against \$2.77 the previous year. The 4.6 million increase in the number of shares outstanding reflects the stock paid to BP in the merger.

The company said Sohio operations alone showed net income of \$73.8 million, or \$5.45 a share.

On a combined basis, revenues for 1969 were \$1.1 billion. For Sohio alone, revenues were \$718 million in 1968 and Sohio's separate revenues in 1968 totaled \$819 million.

Charles E. Spear, Sohio chairman and chief executive officer, said the recently acquired BP properties had a net loss of \$20.9 million in 1969 on revenues of \$341 million.

The combined companies will not be able to report a consolidated return for 1969. However, the announcement said losses from BP operations totaling \$53 million will be available as tax-loss carryforwards starting in 1970. This includes intangible drilling costs incurred in 1969.

Mr. Spear said the BP losses came as no surprise, and Sohio expects BP operations to continue at a substantial loss for some time.

Transamerica
Transamerica Corp., the diversified U.S. company with interests stretching from insurance to film making, reported a 3 percent drop in net earnings for 1969, despite an 8 percent gain in revenue.

Earnings fell to \$36 million, or \$1.40 a share, from \$38.5 million, or \$1.47 a share, in 1968. Revenue rose to \$1.4 billion from \$1.3 billion.

Martin Ends Fed Service;
Burns' Swearing In Is Set

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—William McChesney Martin Jr. presided today, over his last meeting of the Federal Reserve Board after almost 19 years as chairman of the body that governs the nation's central bank and makes the nation's monetary policy.

A spokesman for the board said the meeting had a "heavy" agenda, but the matters discussed could not be disclosed.

Tomorrow at the White House, Arthur F. Burns will be sworn in as a member of the board and as chairman. He will take office Monday morning.

Mr. Burns is already scheduled to testify Saturday, Feb. 7, before the House Banking Committee in its broad inquiry into both the organization of the Federal Reserve System and the flow of credit to housing.

It is possible that he will go immediately afterward to Basel, Switzerland, for the regular monthly meeting of the leading European central bankers. That decision has not yet been announced.

Although the nation's monetary policy may now be at a delicate turning point, most observers do not expect any immediate policy change under

Stock Prices Fall to a 6-Year Low

By Leonard Sloane

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Exchange plummeted today to the lowest point in more than six years.

With trading active on the Big Board, the downward movement that has characterized the market for almost a year continued for most of the day. At the bell, the key Dow Jones industrial average sank to 744.06, down 4.29 and at the lowest level since Nov. 28, 1963, close of 743.52.

All of the other leading market averages also dropped in a day that saw an attempt at a rally in the first hour-and-a-half of trading. But by afternoon, the decline was

**Volume Brisk,
Fall Widespread**

under way as the list pierced the 1968 low of 744.32 set on Oct. 7. The more broadly based Standard & Poor's 500, while below its 1969 low, still is well ahead of the low set in 1967. Today, it lost 0.67, closing at 85.02.

The New York Stock Exchange index dropped 0.40 at 47.54. Even though stocks were down for the sixth consecutive day, volume remained brisk with 12.32 million shares changing hands. Declines topped advances by a ratio of better than 2-to-1, with virtually all industries affected.

Two Actives Gain

Only two of the 15 most active issues, Occidental Petroleum and Itex, finished with plus signs today. The 3 1/4 gain by Itex, which closed at \$1 5/8, reflected its announcement yesterday that its earnings in 1969 quadrupled over the previous year.

The persistent pressure on the market was so strong that just two common stocks had advances of two points or more. In addition to Itex, the gainer was Avon Products, which climbed 2 3/4 to 158.

On the other hand, 35 issues came under heavy selling pressure and closed with losses of at least

two points. The biggest of these was recorded by Control Data, which fell 13 to 73.

Control Data Delayed

Trading of Control Data did not open until late in the day, when a big block crossed the tape. Both a spokesman for the exchange and one for the company said they knew of no reason for the market's action.

Other sizable declines were suffered by Teler, down 8 to 141 3/4; Martel, down 5 1/8 to 67; National Cash Register, down 4 1/3 to 138; Plough, down 4 1/4 to 71 1/2; and IBM, down 3 1/4 to 358 1/4.

Eastman Kodak lost 3 1/4 to 71 7/8 for one of the larger losses in the blue chip group. Du Pont was off 1 1/2 at 97, Goodyear 1 1/4 to 58 1/8 and United Aircraft 1 1/8 to 32 7/8.

**Alaska 'Dry Hole'
Has Hefty Flow**

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Atlantic Richfield Co. said today that it struck oil in a North Slope well, previously reported as a dry hole.

The well flowed at a hefty 2,954 barrels of oil a day, after redrilling.

**Friedman on U.S. Outlook:
'The Worst Is Yet to Come'**

By Hobart Rowen

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (WP).—A couple of years, and "there will be a major boom in the bond market," Mr. Samuelson disagreed with Mr. Friedman's insistence that the Nixon anti-inflation program was about on target, suggesting that officials in Washington "thought they would be further along (in inflation control) by this time." He also rejected Mr. Friedman's optimism about the bond market, arguing that even with an easing of monetary policy it was hard to see much reduction in interest rates.

Mr. Wallich agreed that the anti-inflation "brakes are biting," but conceded that things are "a little behind schedule." Mr. Wallich, a senior consultant to Treasury Secretary David Kennedy, also revealed that the U.S. balance of payments "is in bad shape," and that the "window-dressing improvement in the fourth quarter of 1969 is unlikely to be repeated."

He also admitted that "monetary policy has been working not even by half as well as it should, and that's something to be concerned about." His reference was to the impact rate of business deterioration of tight money on housing, and the high interest rates being paid by local governments to finance needed projects.

Reduced Inflation

Later, Mr. Friedman emphasized that his judgment was not based on any direct conversations with administration officials. If the administration resists the temptation to re-inflate the economy "as the rate of business deterioration of tight money on housing, and speeds up," he added, inflation could be reduced to an annual rate of 3 to 3 percent "in the next

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Chemung Fd	Fidelity Fd	Life Savers Fd	State St Inv
Chase Fd	Fidelity Fd	Life Savers Fd	State St Inv
Columbia Fd	Fidelity Fd	Life Savers Fd	State St Inv
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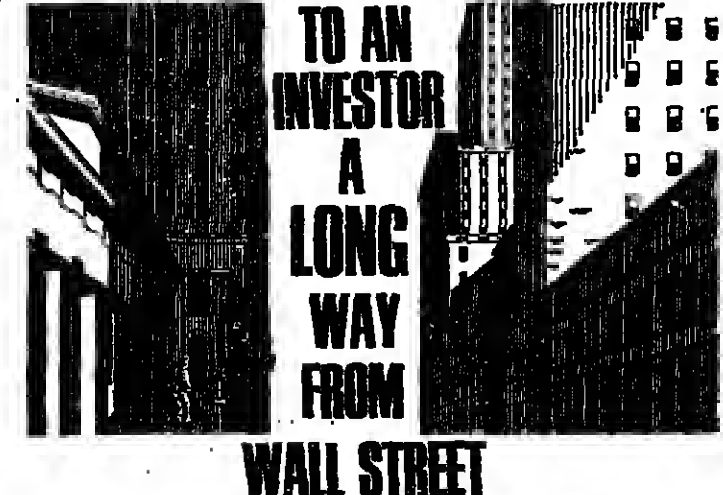
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1969-70	1968-69	1967-68	1966-67	1965-66	1964-65	1963-64	1962-63	1961-62	1960-61	1959-60	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50	1948-49	1947-48	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35	1933-34	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18	1916-17	1915-16	1914-15	1913-14	1912-13	1911-12	1910-11	1909-10	1908-09	1907-08	1906-07	1905-06	1904-05	1903-04	1902-03	1901-02	1900-01	1899-00	1898-99	1897-98	1896-97	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94	1892-93	1891-92	1890-91	1889-90	1888-89	1887-88	1886-87	1885-86	1884-85	1883-84	1882-83	1881-82	1880-81	1879-80	1878-79	1877-78	1876-77	1875-76	1874-75	1873-74	1872-73	1871-72	1870-71	1869-70	1868-69	1867-68	1866-67	1865-66	1864-65	1863-64	1862-63	1861-62	1860-61	1859-60	1858-59	1857-58	1856-57	1855-56	1854-55	1853-54	1852-53	1851-52	1850-51	1849-50	1848-49	1847-48	1846-47	1845-46	1844-45	1843-44	1842-43	1841-42	1840-41	1839-40	1838-39	1837-38	1836-37	1835-36	1834-35	1833-34	1832-33	1831-32	1830-31	1829-30	1828-29	1827-28	1826-27	1825-26	1824-25	1823-24	1822-23	1821-22	1820-21	1819-20	1818-19	1817-18	1816-17	1815-16	1814-15	1813-14	1812-13	1811-12	1810-11	1809-10	1808-09	1807-08	1806-07	1805-06	1804-05	1803-04	1802-03	1801-02	1800-01	1799-00	1798-99	1797-98	1796-97	1795-96	1794-95	1793-94	1792-93	1791-92	1790-91	1789-90	1788-89	1787-88	1786-87	1785-86	1784-85	1783-84	1782-83	1781-82	1780-81	1779-80	1778-79	1777-78	1776-77	1775-76	1774-75	1773-74	1772-73	1771-72	1770-71	1769-70	1768-69	1767-68	1766-67	1765-66	1764-65	1763-64	1762-63	1761-62	1760-61	1759-60	1758-59	1757-58	1756-57	1755-56	1754-55	1753-54	1752-53	1751-52	1750-51	1749-50	1748-49	1747-48	1746-47	1745-46	1744-45	1743-44	1742-43	1741-42	1740-41	1739-40	1738-39	1737-38	1736-37	1735-36	1734-35	1733-34	1732-33	1731-32	1730-31	1729-30	1728-29	1727-28	1726-27	1725-26	1724-25	1723-24	1722-23	1721-22	1720-21	1719-20	1718-19	1717-18	1716-17	1715-16	1714-15	1713-14	1712-13	1711-12	1710-11	1709-10	1708-09	1707-08	1706-07	1705-06	1704-05	1703-04	1702-03	1701-02	1700-01	1699-00	1698-99	1697-98	1696-97	1695-96	1694-95	1693-94	1692-93	1691-92	1690-91	1689-90	1688-89	1687-88	1686-87	1685-86	1684-85	1683-84	1682-83	1681-82	1680-81	1679-80	1678-79	1677-78	1676-77	1675-76	1674-75	1673-74	1672-73	1671-72	1670-71	1669-70	1668-69	1667-68	1666-67	1665-66	1664-65	1663-64	1662-63	1661-62	1660-61	1659-60	1658-59	1657-58	1656-57	1655-56	1654-55	1653-54	1652-53	1651-52	1650-51	1649-50	1648-49	1647-48	1646-47	1645-46	1644-45	1643-44	1642-43	1641-42	1640-41	1639-40	1638-39	1637-38	1636-37	1635-36	1634-35	1633-34	1632-33	1631-32	1630-31	1629-30	1628-29	1627-28	1626-27	1625-26	1624-25	1623-24	1622-23	1621-22	1620-21	1619-20	1618-19	1617-18	1616-17	1615-16	1614-15	1613-14	1612-13	1611-12	1610-11	1609-10	1608-09	1607-08	1606-07	1605-06	1604-05	1603-04	1602-03	1601-02	1600-01	1599-00	1598-99	1597-98	1596-97	1595-96	1594-95	1593-94	1592-93	1591-92	1590-91	1589-90	1588-89	1587-88	1586-87	1585-86	1584-85	1583-84	1582-83	1581-82	1580-81	1579-80	1578-79	1577-78	1576-77	1575-76	1574-75	1573-74	1572-73	1571-72	1570-71	1569-70	1568-69	1567-68	1566-67	1565-66	1564-65	1563-64	1562-63	1561-62	1560-61	1559-60	1558-59	1557-58	1556-57	1555-56	1554-55	1553-54	1552-53	1551-52	1550-51	1549-50	1548-49	1547-48	1546-47	1545-46	1544-45	1543-44	1542-43	1541-42	1540-41	1539-40	1538-39	1537-38	1536-37	1535-36	1534-35	1533-34	1532-33	1531-32	1530-31	1529-30	1528-29	1527-28	1526-27	1525-26	1524-25	1523-24	1522-23	1521-22	1520-21	1519-20	1518-19	1517-18	1516-17	1515-16	1514-15	1513-14	1512-13	1511-12	1510-11	1509-10	1508-09	1507-08	1506-07	1505-06	1504-05	1503-04	1502-03	1501-02	1500-01	1499-00	1498-99	1497-98	1496-97	1495-96	1494-95	1493-94	1492-93	1491-92	1490-91	1489-90	1488-89	1487-88	1486-87	1485-86	1484-85	1483-84	1482-83	1481-82	1480-81	1479-80	1478-79	1477-78	1476-77	1475-76	1474-75	1473-74	1472-73	1471-72	1470-71	1469-70	1468-69	1467-68	1466-67	1465-66	1464-65	1463-64	1462-63	1461-62	1460-61	1459-60	1458-59	1457-58	1456-57	1455-56	1454-55	1453-54	1452-53	1451-52	1450-51	1449-50	1448-49	1447-48	1446-47	1445-46	1444-45	1443-44	1442-43	1441-42	1440-41	1439-40	1438-39	1437-38	1436-37	1435-36	1434-35	1433-34	1432-33	1431-32	1430-31	1429-30	1428-29	1427-28	1426-27	1425-26	1424-25	1423-24	1422-23	1421-22	1420-21	1419-20	1418-19	1417-18	1416-17	1415-16	1414-15	1413-14	1412-13	1411-12	1410-11	1409-10	1408-09	1407-08	1406-07	1405-06	1404-05	1403-04	1402-03	1401-02	1400-01	1399-00	1398-99	1397-98	1396-97	1395-96	1394-95	1393-94	1392-93	1391-92	1390-91	1389-90	1388-89	1387-88	1386-87	1385-86	1384-85	1383-84	1382-83	1381-82	1380-81	1379-80	1378-79	1377-78	1376-77	1375-76	1374-75	1373-74	1372-73	1371-72	1370-71	1369-70	1368-69	1367-68	1366-67	1365-66	1364-65	1363-64	1362-63	1361-62	1360-61	1359-60	1358-59	1357-58	1356-57	1355-56	1354-55	1353-54	1352-53	1351-52	1350-51	1349-50	1348-49	1347-48	1346-47	1345-46	1344-45	1343-44	1342-43	1341-42	1340-41	1339-40	1338-39	1337-38	1336-37	1335-36	1334-35	1333-34	1332-33	1331-32	1330-31	1329-30	1328-29	1327-28	1326-27	1325-26	1324-25	1323-24	1322-23	1321-22	1320-21	1319-20	1318-19	1317-18	1316-17	1315-16	1314-15	1313-14	1312-13	1311-12	1310-11	1309-10	1308-09	1307-08	1306-07	1305-06	1304-05	1303-04	1302-03	1301-02	1300-01	1299-00	1298-99	1297-98	1296-97	1295-96	1294-95	1293-94	1292-93	1291-92	1290-91	1289-90	1288-89	1287-88	1286-87	1285-86	1284-85	1283-84	1282-83	1281-82	1280-81	1279-80	1278-79	1277-78	1276-77	1275-76	1274-75	1273-74	1272-73	1271-72	1270-71	1269-70	1268-69	1267-68	1266-67	1265-66	1264-65	1263-64	1262-63	1261-62	1260-61	1259-60	1258-59	1257-58	1256-57	1255-56	1254-55	1253-54	1252-53	1251-52	1250-51	1249-50	1248-49	1247-48	1246-47	1245-46	1244-45	1243-44	1242-43	1241-42	1240-41	1239-40	1238-39	1237-38	1236-37	1235-36	1234-35	1233-34	1232-33	1231-32	1230-31	1229-30	1228-29	1227-28	1226-27	1225-26	1224-25	1223-24	1222-23	1221-22	1220-21	1219-20	1218-19	1217-18	1216-17	1215-16	1214-15	1213-14	1212-13	1211-12	1210-11	1209-10	1208-09	1207-08	1206-07	1205-06	1204-05	1203-04	1202-03	1201-02	1200-01	1199-00	1198-99	1197-98	1196-97	1195-96	1194-95	1193-94	1192-93	1191-92	1190-91	1189-90	1188-89	1187-88	1186-87	1185-86	1184-85	1183-84	1182-83	1181-82	1180-81	1179-80	1178-79	1177-78	1176-77	1175-76	1174-75	1173-74	1172-73	1171-72	1170-71	1169-70	1168-69	1167-68	1166-67	1165-66	1164-65	1163-64	1162-63	1161-62	1160-61	1159-60	1158-59	1157-58	1156-57	1155-56	1154-55	1153-54	1152-53	1151-52	1150-51	1149-50	1148-49	1147-48	1146-47	1145-46	1144-45	1143-44	1142-43	1141-42	1140-41	1139-40	1138-39	1137-38	1136-37	1135-36	1134-35	1133-34	1132-33	1131-32	1130-31	1129-30	1128-29	1127-28	1126-27	1125-26	1124-25	1123-24	1122-23	1121-22	1120-21	1119-20	1118-19	1117-18	1116-17	1115-16	1114-15	1113-14	1112-13	1111-12	1110-11	1109-10	1108-09	1107-08	1106-07	1105-06	1104-05	1103-04	1102-03	1101-02	1100-01	1099-00	1098-99	1097-98	1096-97	1095-96	1094-95	1093-94	1092-93	1091-92	1090-91	1089-90	1088-89	1087-88	1086-87	1085-86	1084-85	1083-84	1082-83	1081-82	1080-81	1079-80	1078-79	1077-78	1076-77	1075-76	1074-75	1073-74	1072-73	1071-72	1070-71	1069-70	1068-69	1067-68	1066-67	1065-66	1064-65	1063-64	1062-63	1061-62	1060-61	1059-60	1058-59	1057-58	1056-57	1055-56	1054-55	1053-54	1052-53	1051-52	1050-51	1049-50	1048-49	1047-48	1046-47	1045-46	1044-45	1043-44	1042-43	1041-42	1040-41	1039-40	1038-39	1037-38	1036-37	1035-36	1034-35	1033-34	1032-33	1031-32	1030-31	1029-30	1028-29	1027-28	1026-27	1025-26	1024-25	1023-24	1022-23	1021-22	1020-21	1019-20	1018-19	1017-18	1016-17	1015-16	1014-15	1013-14	1012-13	1011-12	1010-11	1009-10	1008-09	1007-08	1006-07	1005-06	1004-05	1003-04	1002-03	1001-02	1000-01	999-00	998-99	997-98	996-97	995-96	994-95	993-94	992-93	991-92	990-91	989-90	988-89	987-88	986-87	985-86	984-85	983-84	982-83	981-82	980-81	979-80	978-79	977-78	976-77	975-76	974-75	973-74	972-73	971-72	970-71	969-70	968-69	967-68	966-67	965-66	964-65	963-64	962-63	961-62	960-61	959-60	958-59	957-58	956-57	955-56	954-55	953-54	952-53	951-52	950-51	949-50	948-49	947-48
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Bank Stocks

Bank of Am. S.F.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
First Nat. Boston	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
U.S. Trust Co.	64	64	64

When in Washington, D.C.

MEET ME AT

BLACKIE

JANUARY 31

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

DESIGN & DEVELOPMENT OF SHOPPING CENTERS, SUPER MARKETS, FRANCHISE OPERATIONS. Experienced in Overseas Production. CREATIVE DESIGN INTERNATIONAL

1 Riverside Ave., Bronx, N.Y. 10463, U.S.A.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds	Yield	Price
Aer Ling 4 1/2-81	9 1/2	102 1/2
Am. S. 4 1/2-81	9 1/2	102 1/2
Am. S. 4 1/2-81	9 1/2	102 1/2
Am. S. 4 1/2-81	9 1/2	102 1/2
Am. S. 4 1/2-81	9 1/2	102 1/2
Am. S. 4 1/2-81	9 1/2	102 1/2
Am. S. 4 1/2-81	9 1/2	102 1/2
Am. S. 4 1/2-81	9 1/2	102 1/2
Am. S. 4 1/2-81	9 1/2	102 1/2
Am. S. 4 1/2-81	9 1/2	102 1/2

Convertible Bonds

Convertible Bonds	Yield	Price
Am. S. 4 1/2-81	9 1/2	102 1/2
Am. S. 4 1/2-81	9 1/2	102 1/2
Am. S. 4 1/2-81	9 1/2	102 1/2
Am. S. 4 1/2-81	9 1/2	102 1/2
Am. S. 4 1/2-81	9 1/2	102 1/2
Am. S. 4 1/2-81	9 1/2	102 1/2
Am. S. 4 1/2-81	9 1/2	102 1/2
Am. S. 4 1/2-81	9 1/2	102 1/2
Am. S. 4 1/2-81	9 1/2	102 1/2
Am. S. 4 1/2-81	9 1/2	102 1/2

Sterling-DM Bonds

Sterling-DM Bonds	Yield	Price
Am. S. 4 1/2-81	9 1/2	102 1/2

Unit of Account Bonds

Unit of Account Bonds	Yield	Price
Am. S. 4 1/2-81	9 1/2	102 1/2

Bondtrade-Index

Bondtrade-Index	Yield	Price
Am. S. 4 1/2-81	9 1/2	102 1/2

PREVIEWS Inc.

33 Rue Galilée - Paris-16e - Phone: 553-47-79

Tokyo Exchange

Tokyo Exchange	Yield	Price
Am. S. 4 1/2-81	9 1/2	102 1/2

ADVERTISING INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

The following are the assets held by the funds listed:

ADVERTISING INTERNATIONAL FUNDS	Yield	Price
Am. S. 4 1/2-81	9 1/2	102 1/2

CAPITAL GROWTH

CAPITAL GROWTH	Yield	Price
Am. S. 4 1/2-81	9 1/2	102 1/2

CAPITAL GROWTH

CAPITAL GROWTH	Yield	Price
Am. S. 4 1/2-81	9 1/2	102 1/2

CAPITAL GROWTH

CAPITAL GROWTH	Yield	Price
Am. S. 4 1/2-81	9 1/2	102 1/2

CAPITAL GROWTH

CAPITAL GROWTH	Yield	Price
Am. S. 4 1/2-81	9 1/2	102 1/2

CAPITAL GROWTH

CAPITAL GROWTH	Yield	Price
Am. S. 4 1/2-81	9 1/2	102 1/2

CAPITAL GROWTH

CAPITAL GROWTH	Yield	Price
Am. S. 4 1/2-81	9 1/2	102 1/2

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American Stock Exchange Trading

American Stock Exchange Trading	Yield	Price
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ADVERTISING INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

The following are the assets held by the funds listed:

ADVERTISING INTERNATIONAL FUNDS	Yield	Price
Am. S. 4 1/2-81	9 1/2	102 1/2

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هكذا من الأصل

Mr. Foote wrote these reviews for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

